

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E R E P O R T

O F

Mrs. Lois E. Harrison

County Home Demonstration Agent

GREENLEE COUNTY

ARIZONA

From December 1, 1950 to November 30, 1951

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Narrative

General County Information

In order to better understand the people and problems of homemaking in Greenlee County one needs to know something of its background and present situation. It is a long, narrow county, lying in southeast Arizona next to New Mexico. The extreme southern portion is favorable for agriculture because the Gila River flows through that section. Cotton and vegetable truck are the main crops. Irrigation systems for the watering of crops thread through all the farming area. Phelps Dodge Corporation has the second largest open-pit copper mine in the world, located in Morenci. Naturally the population of towns in this area is made up predominantly of miners. However, many town families have cattle raising interests as well. The northern portion of Greenlee County is mountainous and suited only for cattle grazing. Some fruit is raised in one high valley. The Apache Indian Reservation covers much of this northern country. Whites, Mexicans and Italians make up the population. Negroes are barred from the county. Mormons, Catholics and Protestants are perhaps about equally represented.

Eight of the ten communities in the county are fairly close together, being within a radius of thirty miles. Four of these communities are in the farming section, four are mining towns. The other two communities are isolated in the mountains of cattle raising country, one about 85 miles from the county seat, the other well over 150 miles distant. This last settlement is closer to Apache County and New Mexico towns which provide outlets.

Entirely rural in its atmosphere, Greenlee County has no large trading center. Highways connect its communities with New Mexico towns and Safford in Graham County, the largest trading center in this part of the state. Clifton is the county seat while Duncan houses the office of Extension Service. US highway #70, a main east-west route passes through Duncan.

The county agricultural agent serves Greenlee County only. The home demonstration agent serves both Greenlee and Graham counties, having her headquarters in Graham county.

II. A. (Cont.)

Program Information

The group homemaking teaching of Extension Service in Greenlee County is devised to accomodate both homemaker clubs, organized through the home demonstration agent, and church societies, mainly those of the L.D.S. Church. The foremost aim of these church groups is to teach women to be good homemakers. Therefore, the two kinds of groups work closely and amiably.

Greenlee County homemakers use Extension Service teaching more each year. This fact is shown by figures in the statistical report, the broadening of the program each year, and the volume of office and field work done by the home demonstration agent. The lay leadership system for project teaching is being used successfully. In the two county unit the home demonstration agent handles or assists in the studies of 27 women's groups and from 20 to 25 4-H girls' clubs. In addition there are usually four special interest schools during a year's time. Women realize that they must rely on the leader system of teaching if they are to participate in all projects.

Extension Service for women and girls has been active in all of the ten communities. Seven leader training meetings were held, 95 leaders participating, for club projects. For 4-H club work training six meetings were held with an attendance of 217. Seventy women have served actively as leaders for adult work, 15 women and older girls for 4-H work. Three adult achievement exhibits were made for the public, three community and one county achievement programs were held in 4-H work. The enrollment of 11 adult cooperating groups is 408, of four 4-H girls' clubs 49.

Homemaking information has been taught by means of demonstrations, home visits, letters, newspaper articles, radio programs, bulletins and office conferences. Instruction is given almost wholly by demonstration. A program summary of the year's work may be found at the close of the section "County Homemakers' Project Program". In addition to the above formal program, assistance has been given by the agent in all phases of homemaking through office and telephone contacts.

The County Homemakers' Council has taken more responsibility, both in county project work and in handling the physical arrangements for meetings. Because the women themselves, through the council, are planners of the county program, they realize to a greater degree that it is truly their program.

II. A. (Cont.)

Because Greenlee County is one of a two-county unit in home demonstration work, the home demonstration agent divides time and teaching proportionately between the two. Practically all of the organizational and planning business, however, for both counties is done through the one headquarters office. Separate annual reports are written by the home demonstration agent.

A combined annual report of boys' and girls' 4-H club work for the year was prepared by the county agent and home demonstration agent. It is submitted under separate cover.

The following state Extension Service personnel have been in the county to advise and assist the home demonstration agent:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Miss Jean Stewart | State Home Demonstration Leader |
| Miss Grace Ryan | Home Management Specialist |
| Miss Helen Church | Clothing Specialist |
| Mrs. Ellen Kightlinger | Assistant State 4-H Leader |
| Mrs. Mary Robertson | Assistant Clothing Specialist |
| Dr. J. N. Roney | Entomologist |

The following professional persons of the county have assisted in their respective fields - physicians, nurses, teachers. Schools, churches and other organizations have been cooperative in aiding Extension Service.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

B. Statistics for one of a two-county unit

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Months in service | 12 |
| Days in Greenlee County | 64 |
| Days in field | 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Days in office | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ * |
| Days spent with adults | 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Days spent with 4-H | 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Home Visits | 128 |
| Different homes visited | 106 |
| Office calls | 347 |
| Telephone calls | 122 |
| Bulletins distributed | 1983 |
| News articles published | 56 |
| Radio programs | 34 |
| Mailing list | 400 |
| Homemaker and affiliated clubs | 11 |
| Enrollment | 408 |
| Leaders in adult work | 70 |
| 4-H girls' clubs | 4 |
| Enrollment | 49 |
| Leaders in 4-H girls' work | 15 |
| Leader training meetings - adult and 4-H | 13 |
| Attendance | 312 |
| HDA demonstrations - adult and 4-H | 51 |
| Attendance | 2090 |
| Meetings handled by leaders - adult and 4-H | 164 |
| Attendance | 2695 |
| Miles traveled in own car, in county | 7248 |

*Practically all organizational and planning work is done in the headquarters office in Graham County.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

B. 1. Statistics for the two-county unit

| | |
|--|---------|
| Months in service | 12 |
| Days in county unit | 286 |
| Days in field | 125 1/4 |
| Days in office | 160 3/4 |
| Days spent with adults | 167 |
| Days spent with 4-H | 119 |
| Home visits | 410 |
| Different homes visited | 300 |
| Office calls | 1272 |
| Telephone calls | 956 |
| Bulletins distributed | 4182 |
| News articles published | 111 |
| Radio programs | 63 |
| Mailing list | 1000 |
| Homemaker and affiliated clubs | 27 |
| Enrollment | 1040 |
| Leaders in adult work | 137 |
| 4-H girls' clubs | 21 |
| Enrollment | 227 |
| Leaders in girls' 4-H work | 48 |
| Leader training meetings - adult and 4-H | 29 |
| Attendance | 623 |
| HDA demonstrations - adult and 4-H | 141 |
| Attendance | 5308 |
| Meetings handled by leaders - adult and 4-H | 565 |
| Attendance | 7462 |
| Miles traveled in own car in two-county unit | 9424 |
| Miles traveled in own car out of county unit | 1086 |

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. Extension Organization and Planning

1. Extension Schools and Conferences

Annual Conference

County workers in Agricultural Extension Service attended the annual Staff Conference held at the state University in December. Speakers and discussion of the four day session stressed careful program planning, study of community situations, development of leadership and evaluation of county work.

Dr. Emil Larson, professor of education in the University of Arizona, summed up the objectives of teaching relating them to the efforts of 4-H club work. His summary classified:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| understandings | related to the Head |
| habits, skills, abilities, practices | " " " Hand |
| interests, attitudes, ideals, | " " " Heart |
| appreciations | |
| all these together | " " " Health |

Dr. Matthew Schneck, head of the department of philosophy and psychology, said that leadership depends on a county, people and objectives for work. He pointed out that leaders are: group exponents who express or do things in terms and ways of the people, group representatives who personify the people, and group compellers who convince the people. He concluded that county agents and home demonstration agents must be all three types of leaders.

Mr. Kenneth Warner, USDA, Extension Service Meat Specialist, stated in his talk "Did I teach or merely tell?" that education is realizing what is right and fair and needs doing. He said that in education where there is no changed behavior there has been no learning. One of his quotes was 'There is so much wrong with the world that science can't cure, there is much need for effective teaching.' A teacher-leader, he maintained, has to stand for something and has to contribute something. Learners he classified into these groups:

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| grabbers) | 1/8 of the | show me |) 7/8 of the |
| gropers) | people | me too boys) | people. |

Conference time given to men and women separately was most worthwhile. Each group was thereby able to discuss problems more to its own needs. Miss Grace Ryan, state Extension Home Management Specialist, presented to the women agents a summary of the newest findings in the equipment field. Her talk reflected her summer's study at Ohio State University. Local

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

projects were later based on her recent studies. Dr. Ethel Thompson, professor of home economics in the University of Arizona, explained how home demonstration agents may work out projects of family feeding and diet planning with rural women. Her information was presented at a most opportune time - since Extension Service temporarily had no nutrition specialist.

The Greenlee County home demonstration agent, along with two others, reported "What local leadership is doing in my county." She reported on a project of "Making Draperies", telling how 16 lay leaders were trained and had carried the lesson to 300 rural women in a two month period, and the effectiveness of the teaching. A second agent reported a special interest project of "Tailoring"; the third told how women had worked out a project entirely by themselves. These reports showed a cross section of work being done in the state.

4-H club work was emphasized by a panel discussion on 'How to raise the percentage of 4-H completions'. Men and women agents made talks on leadership, community support, leader training. Older 4-H club members talked to the Extensioners in terms of "A 4-H member looks at club work" and "What club work has meant to me".

The local agent considered the annual staff conference a helpful combination of general and specific teaching. She adapted information gained in talks and demonstrations made later in her own counties.

State 4-H Committee Meeting

The local home demonstration agent, a member of the state 4-H policies committee, attended a two day meeting of this committee in March at the state university. Plans and regulations were made for summer camps and the state 4-H leaders' school. Items which required attention by county club members and leaders were:

- eligibility for attendance to state leaders' school
- program suggestions for state leaders' school
- club enrollment cards be provided to counties and kept in permanent file
- summer camp dates and program
- roundup details

The agent is fully in accord with the ruling that adults who attend state leaders' school, expenses paid, should continue to lead clubs in the following year, and that only junior leaders in good standing should be eligible to attend.

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

State 4-H Roundup

Ten girls attended 4-H Roundup and returned bubbling with enthusiasm. Greenlee County girls came back winners, and everyone was proud of them - of the leaders too, who helped the girls learn their 4-H skills.

On their return from Roundup Nancy Coon, Betty Davis, Mrs. Sue Davis and the home demonstration agent made a radio program over KCLF. The girls demonstrated "How to make and mold butter", the dairy foods demonstration for which they won red ribbons in state competition.

The home demonstration agent was in charge of food preservation judging contests. She assisted also with the food demonstrations.

Going to Roundup is a real privilege of 4-H'ers. Girls earn their eligibility to attend through community and county elimination contests. The agent urges each club to earn some money which may be used to send its members to the state event - thus adding to the incentive for good competition and fair play. State Roundup is a yearly event that adds zest into local club work.

American Home Economics Convention

The Greenlee County home demonstration agent attended the American Home Economics Association convention held in Cleveland, Ohio in June. She attended meeting sessions considered most valuable in her local work. The first general session entitled "Our Responsibility for Freedom as Citizens" was presided over by Florence Falgatter, Association President.

Dr. Arthur Adams, President of the American Council on Education, designated this century as one of progressive decades - the present being a time of decision, responsibility for world leadership, and a strengthening of democracy. He pointed out that the "American Way of Life" is for a man to depend on himself, not on a system or a government. His thinking is that our enemies' greatest weapon is not the atomic bomb, but our own **lack** of pulling together and fighting inflation.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, spoke all too briefly on her views of the world situation. Her subject "World Security begins at Home" brought out the part she played, along with the only other woman of the delegation, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

Mrs. Sampson, a negro herself, emphasized the elevated position of colored persons in the United States today. Having arrived in this country from a European tour only the day previous, she reported some of what she had seen and felt in European circles. According to her, Russia is hiding behind her Iron Curtain, not any weakness, but tremendous strength.

Mr. R. C. Braithwaite, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Family Relationships, Cornell highlighted the Extension Service main session. He had attended the President's Midcentury Whitehouse Conference, and his pointers on child development were a real inspiration. In brief, his summary of the conference was to "clarify the opportunity of nutrition" among children.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, of the Economic Stabilization Agency, stated as her firm opinion that our nation's greatest defense is beating inflation, and that women in our world have the whip hand to do the job.

This was the first national professional convention which the agent had attended in several years. She derived real benefit from the speakers and exhibits. She was happy to renew fellowship with old friends. One of the most satisfying experiences was to join with fellow members of Omicron Nu at a breakfast.

Sectional 4-H Camp

Eleven boys, four girls, the county agent and the home demonstration agent attended 4-H Camp at Mt. Lemmon, near Tucson. The 12-14 year olds were most numerous in camp - probably due to the fact that older boys and girls choose to attend state leaders' school as junior leaders. Youngsters learned and played by a full schedule:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| girls - Table decorations | boys - Soil, sunshine and water |
| Proud and pretty | Look your best |
| Leather craft | Leather craft |
| Recreation | Recreation |

Each day assigned committees of boys and girls handled, under supervision, arrangements for general camp activities such as the evening parties. Such a system gave each child a sense of importance and responsibility. Greenlee County girls received a flag each day for having one of the neatest cabins.

The local home demonstration agent was in charge of the meals and food, the cooks and dining room. She also assisted in leather craft teaching. Greenlee County girls participated in outstanding features of camp - the candlelighting ceremony, religious worship. 4-H Camp was an inspiring week with boys and girls.

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

State 4-H Leaders' School

Two junior leaders, Adrian Gale and Elaine Brubaker, and the home demonstration agent attended the state 4-H Leaders' School in Flagstaff. This conference was sponsored by Sears-Roebuck Foundation and leaders' expenses were paid.

The general theme of the school had to do with club program planning and the working together of junior and adult leaders. Conference attendants discussed in groups salient factors of club work: "How can I let others know what 4-H is?", "How can leaders and junior leaders work together more effectively?", "Will a planned club program improve local club meetings?", "How to use national events to highlight club work", "How can I be a more effective club leader?", "Using club activities to add interest to the program". Special emphasis was given by talks in general session to these phases of club work: health, safety and community service. The local home demonstration agent related health projects carried on in all counties of the state.

Mrs. Mary Joslin, a club leader, was in charge of recreation. Each day a committee met to plan activities for that evening. Each person took part by calling for square dancing, giving directions for a game, or in some way directing group play. This, in itself, was good leadership training. A remark of the school might be that everyone studied hard during the day, played just as hard during the evening.

The Greenlee County delegation came home realizing better than before the importance of leadership and teamwork, that the end result of club work is not blue ribbons, but the kind of men and women produced, and that records should show what a boy or girl has got personally from 4-H and what he or she has done to help others through 4-H.

HDA Annual Conference

The home demonstration agent attended the Extension Service Women's Conference held in Prescott. Mr. Stubblefield, Extension Economist, set the agents straight - or to deeper thinking - on inflation and what women can do about it. Everyone appreciated being told the facts about work of the Red Cross by Mr. Lear, Red Cross Director. Rumors are many times damaging when people do not understand the use of Red Cross money and supplies. It would seem that each agent could do an excellent piece of public relations service by spreading truths about operation of this organization. Mrs. Eva Scully, State Vocational Home Economics Supervisor, summarized action of the President's White House Conference.

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

If Arizona Extension Service can follow through with the program after the Governor's White House Conference, there will be real improvement for Arizona children. Extension Service and local homemaker clubs are as close to this interest and work for children as any adult group.

The session of the agents devoted to discussion of 4-H Roundup brought forward suggestions which ought to make the event a smoother and less troublesome occasion. Suggestions made were presented to the Roundup Committee appointed by the Director.

Agents had personal conference with the state leader and specialists. Matters of county project work were cleared in these interviews. The fellowship and passing on of ideas among women agents served as a booster for county work.

State Staff Assistance in the County

Miss Helen Church, who was Acting State Home Demonstration Leader in the absence of Miss Jean Stewart, assisted in the county one day in January. She helped with the training of adult club officers.

Miss Church, in her own position of clothing specialist, assisted in the county:

April 1 day speaker at Homemaker Council meeting
topic - "New Textiles"

Mrs. Mary Robertson, temporary assistant clothing specialist, instructed in the county as follows:

February 1 day "Making Dress Forms" special
interest school

Miss Grace Ryan, home management specialist, assisted in the county as follows:

March 1 day "Cornices and Valences" special
interest school

September 1 day "The Tool and You" leader training

Mrs. Ellen Kightlinger, assistant state 4-H leader, instructed in the county as follows:

September 2 days County 4-H Fair judging

Dr. J. N. Roney, entomologist, combined work with men and women when he was in the county:

August 1 day "Household Pests" talk

III. A. 1. (Cont.)

Miss Jean Stewart helped in the county:

| | | |
|---------|-------|---|
| October | 1 day | speaker at Homemaker Council meeting |
| | | topic - "Looking ahead with Homemakers" |

The above training schools were held according to the year's Plan of Work made in advance. Additional training meetings were held in Graham County for both adult and 4-H Club work which Greenlee County leaders attended.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. Extension Organization and Planning

2. County Homemakers' Council

Responsibility

The Greenlee County Homemakers' Council has, as its responsibility, the groundwork planning of the homemaking teaching carried on by Extension Service. It is through the council that Greenlee County rural women may be represented in county and state interests. Through the Council homemaking problems are brought into the open, study projects set up, special interest schools planned, county-wide meetings arranged. Since there are five official homemaker clubs, four L.D.S. Relief Societies and two other organized women's groups which use the Extension Service teaching, the Council must tie together the requests and study projects of all groups involved.

Activity

Official members of the Council are the officers of all clubs and affiliated organizations. However, the two meetings of the Council each year are thrown open to all cooperators who wish to attend. The spring session is devoted customarily to business, club reports and a program speciality of educational nature. The fall meeting has, as its task, the planning of the coming year's program. In addition, new officers are elected and business attended to. Programs and minutes of the 1951 meetings follows this report section. They give in detail all matters important to record.

In 1950 a Council committee set up goals of the county homemaking program. In the light of these aims the selection of any one year's projects may be made. A copy of the county goals follows this report section.

The decision made in 1951 by the Council to raise substantial funds as a treasury is a step forward. The association has, in the past, found itself embarrassed by not being able to contribute financially to county endeavors or to representation to state conferences. It was established that each club should have one money making project a year. Two-thirds of the money earned should remain in the club treasury, one-third should be given to the Council. The time limit set on money to be turned in to the Council treasurer was that of the spring meeting. Council money should be used for sending the president, past president as an alternate, to the Arizona Country Life Conference. Additional money might be used for sending representatives to other worthwhile meetings of rural importance.

III. A. 2. (Cont.)

Cooperation

It is gratifying to the agent that the Council brings together members of homemaker clubs, women's religious societies and other organized groups. Cooperation in making a usable homemaking program of all these kinds of groups is commendable. The Homemakers' Council is the hub of a wheel, the cooperating organizations are the spokes.

PROGRAM OF THE MEETING

APACHE GROVE HALL

Thursday, April 26, 1951

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Up to 10:00 A.M. | Registration | In charge of York Homemaker Club |
| 10:15 A.M. | Business Meeting | Mrs. Flora Munkres, President |
| 11:00 A.M. | Progress Report Club Awards | Mrs. Lois E. Harrison, Home Demonstration Agent |
| 11:15 A.M. | Club Achievement and Influence | Group Presidents or Representatives |
| 11:45 A.M. | Picnic Luncheon at Grove | |
| 1:00 P.M. | New Textiles | Miss Helen Church, Clothing Specialist |
| 2:30 P.M. | Adjournment | |

MINUTES OF MEETING
of
GREENLEE COUNTY HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL

The Greenlee County Homemakers' Council met April 26, 1951 in Apache Grove Hall. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by Mrs. Lucy Campbell, who presided in the absence of the president and vice-president. Mrs. Florence White led the group in singing "America the Beautiful". The Homemakers' Creed was read by Mrs. Jackie Shreve. Minutes of the 1950 Fall meeting were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Linnie Hoverrocker. Receiving no corrections or additions the minutes were approved as read. Mrs. Campbell then had "Roll Call" - the number of ladies from each club as follows: Franklin - 2, Plantsite - 4, Morenci - 11, Clifton - 3, and York - 9. The Treasurer's report followed. The Constitution was read by Mrs. Helen Baker.

Old business to come before the meeting was payment for the new gavel. The Motion was made by Mrs. Helen Baker, and Seconded by Mrs. Virginia Tomerlin, that the Treasurer pay for the gavel. Motion carried.

Under new business the need for 4-H clubs was discussed. Mrs. Lois Harrison explained the duties and need of 4-H leaders and also said the girls in Plantsite and Morenci were very anxious for 4-H clubs. After many discussions and questions the Motion was made by Mrs. Ruth Harrison, and Seconded by Mrs. Tysoe, to take the question of organizing these clubs to each homemaker club for discussion. Motion carried.

Next the question of how to use the Council money was raised. Many good suggestions were offered. However, no definite decision was made, as there was such a small amount on hand.

The first week in May is National Home Week. Each club is to exhibit some of their work in the local store windows. The following women were appointed to be in charge of exhibits: Mrs. Frances Fenn - Clifton, Mrs. Jackie Shreve - Plantsite, Mrs. Damon - Morenci, Mrs. Elledge - Franklin and Mrs. Frances Willis - York.

Mrs. Lois Harrison then presented each club a Certificate of Award and made a brief but very interesting talk on Policy not Amendment.

Next club achievements were reported by the following ladies: Mrs. Elledge - Franklin - First Aid course and other community projects; Frances Willis - York - Sponsor 4-H clubs and community social gatherings; Mrs. Frances Fenn - Clifton - adopted a family for Xmas, gave clothing and party for the children; Jackie Shreve - Plantsite - uniforms for school boy's patrol, and made a United Nations Flag for school; Mrs. Virginia Tomerlin - Morenci - adopted a family and made United Nations Flag.

At 12:30 P.M. a delicious pot-luck luncheon was served by the York ladies.

Mrs. Lucy Campbell called the meeting to order at 1:30 P.M. for the afternoon session. Five ladies from Virden attended the afternoon meeting. Mrs. Harrison introduced Miss Helen Church, clothing specialist of the University of Arizona at Tucson.

Miss Church showed two films, "Facts about Fabrics" and "Fashions and What Part They Play", and explained the good and weak points in several of the new materials. She also had several samples of lovely fabrics to show the ladies. After a most interesting talk on fabrics, Miss Church answered questions.

The Motion to adjourn was made by Mrs. Frances Willis, and Seconded by Mrs. Margaret Davis. Meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Linnie Hoverrocker,
Secretary

GREENLEE COUNTY HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL

Morenci, Arizona
October 8, 1951

Dear Homemaker:

As President of your Homemaker Club or Church Organization, you and your officers are invited to the fall meeting of the Greenlee County Homemakers' Council. Please extend this invitation to all members of your organization. Urge your project leaders, especially, to attend.

It is the responsibility of the Council at this meeting to set up a County Program of Work for 1952 for all clubs and organizations which use the Agricultural Extension Service training program. The election of officers is another duty of this meeting. A covered dish lunch will be served. Each person bring her own eating utensils. Registration will begin at 10:00 A.M.

P R O G R A M O F T H E M E E T I N G

Plantsite Recreation Hall
(turn at hilltop where frame church is being built)
Wednesday, October 17, 1951

REGISTRATION

Hostess -- Plantsite Homemaker Club

10:30 A.M. Business Meeting President - Mrs. Flora Munkres

11:00 A.M. "Growing Grass, Shrubs, Flowers", County Agent, Mr. John Sears

11:30 A.M. 1952 Program Requests to Chairmen

11:45 A.M. Covered Dish Lunch
Will clubs please bring foods as follows: Morenci - Salads
Clifton &
York - Desserts
Franklin - Breads,
Butter

Hostess club will serve the beverage and meat

12:30 P.M. "Looking Ahead With Homemakers" - State Home Demonstration Leader
Miss Jean M. Stewart

12:45 P.M. Planning 1952 Program - Four Discussion Groups
Food - Clothing - House, Home - Health

2:00 P.M. Group Chairmen Report to General Session
General Voting of Program Projects
Installation of New Officers - Past President - Mrs. Elizabeth
Evans

3:00 P.M. Adjournment

Agricultural Extension Service gives Homemaking Training for all groups of women

BE SURE THAT YOUR ORGANIZATION IS REPRESENTED SO THAT YOU WILL GET YOUR PROGRAM REQUESTS CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carthelle Ross, Vice President
Mrs. Linnie Hoverrocker, Secretary

Mrs. Flora Munkres, President

MINUTES OF 1951 MEETING

GREENLEE COUNTY HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL

The Greenlee Council of Homemaker Clubs met October 17, 1951 in the Plantsite Recreation Hall with the Plantsite Club as hostess. The meeting was called to order by the President at 10:45 a.m. Two verses of "America the Beautiful" were sung followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Both the United States Flag and United Nations Flag were on display. Minutes of the Spring Council meeting were read and approved. The Secretary reported \$4.05 in the Council Treasury.

The question of how to raise money for the Council was discussed. Mrs. Lois Harrison introduced Miss Jean Stewart, State Home Demonstration Leader, who gave many good suggestions for raising money.

A motion was made by Helen Baker that each club have a money making project once a year, and pay one-third of the money raised to the Council by the Spring Council meeting. The motion was seconded by Mae Dickson. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Hazel Stewart that the Council President be sent to the Country Life Conference. Motion seconded by India Reay. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Hazel Stewart, seconded by Gwenola Baker that the Past President be sent as alternate to the Country Life Conference. Motion carried.

Mary Moyers made a motion to dispense with the dollar dues formally paid by the clubs to the Council. It was seconded by Marjorie Boren. Motion carried.

A motion was made by Mrs. Ruth Harrison that other organizations using Extension Service lessons be told what Homemaker clubs are doing so that they too might donate to the Council Treasury if they wish. It was seconded and carried.

India Reay read the poem "Time for Everything".

Mrs. Harrison reported on the Children and Youth Conference to be held in Phoenix, November 9 and 10th. It is our deepest wish that someone from the homemaker clubs might attend and bring back information for all the clubs.

The President reported the Red Cross has instructors ready to begin classes in First Aid. Chairmen of Red Cross First Aid are Claude Packer - Morenci, Grace Smith - Clifton and Dr. Thomas - Duncan.

Mrs. Harrison took charge of the meeting and explained to the chairman of the different groups about the reports they were to bring back to the general assembly.

The following were selected as the tentative program for 1952:

Food -

Food economy
Training children so they have confidence when they entertain.

Clothing -

Leatherwork - special interest
Buy and care of ready made clothing
Patching and mending

House and Home -

Room arrangement
Improving lawns and shrubs
Upholstering - special interest

Health -

Exercise for homemakers
Youth insecurity problem

The new officers were installed by the past president, Elizabeth Evans.

President Carthelle Ross took charge of the meeting and asked about other business. Mrs. Munkres told about a possible idea for the Spring Council meeting. Each club officer is to take up with her club the idea of a special achievement showing for her club to be given at the next council meeting and report to the Council officers by January her club's decision.

A motion was made and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Flora Munkres,

Secretary

GOALS OF GREENLEE COUNTY
HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM
1950

1. Arousing community and family interest in problems of homemaking
2. Developing skills in the fields of homemaking: -
 - Foods
 - Clothing
 - Home Furnishings
 - Home Management
 - Health
 - Recreationand the value of the sense of responsibility, religion, citizenship
3. Practicing homemaking skills that make better living as shown by happiness, healthiness, responsibility
4. Showing to the public results of better homemaking by means of exhibits and demonstrations.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. Extension Organization and Planning

3. County Homemakers' Program

Program of 1951

The Greenlee County program of teaching to assist homemakers is carried on by Extension Service, but is planned or selected by the county women themselves. Members of all cooperating organizations were asked to turn in their program requests to their presidents previous to the 1950 fall County Council meeting. In order that homemakers be assisted in making their own requests, suggestive material was sent to them by the home demonstration agent. Presidents classified all requests into four major fields of work - nutrition, clothing, home furnishings and management, and health. They then presented such requests to the Council. Requests were discussed by chatter groups in light of previous problems and projects accomplished and in light of the long term county homemaking goals. The entire assembly then voted on major choices of the chatter groups. In this way the 1951 program was set up. By this elimination voting every group represented could know just what happened to all requests. Certain projects were built in to the program as club lesson, others as county special interest schools, others as club special interest choices or supplemental teaching through newspaper and radio.

Projects as selected were then calendarized by the home demonstration agent. Such a program was sent to the state leader to be approved. The entire program was carried through as planned except for the deletion of one special interest school and one change in calendarizing in order that a specialist's assistance might be available. A copy of the 1951 County Homemakers' Program follows this report section. It is self explanatory.

Demonstration kits sent directly to club leaders from the state office have been well liked. These kits have teaching material prepared so that leaders may feel capable of teaching lessons after their own study and examination of kit bulletins and illustrations. The most popular lesson of this kind during 1951 was "Diabetes". By demonstration women were shown how to make their own urinalyses.

III. A. 3. (Cont.)

January has been established as a business month for clubs. A training meeting was held for officers and project leaders. Officers are elected and project leaders selected previously so that they may be ready to take over duties in January. At the training class the Acting State Home Demonstration Leader instructed council and club presidents and vice presidents for their respective positions. The home demonstration agent advised secretaries and treasurers in the mechanics of their duties. A local newspaper reporter gave assistance to club reporters. Council and club officers have liked this type of assistance so much that they have asked that it be a regular part of each year's program. Both the state and local workers discussed with project leaders how to get the most out of leader training meetings. Advice was given toward how to decide what pointers their own club members would want most, how to prepare and arrange their own teaching materials and how to put across demonstrations.

Clubs followed through on business matters by devoting their January meetings to arranging the rest of the year's program. Year booklets were filled out by club members so that they have information handy at all times. Sample pages of a booklet follow this report section.

Each month club secretaries send to the home demonstration agent minutes of their meetings. These reports are used to reflect club matters and in connection with project teaching of lay leaders. At the close of the year secretaries furnish any other information bearing on the issuing of club Certificates of Award.

Certain types of homemaking teaching are carried on through a weekly newspaper column of the home demonstration agent and weekly radio programs. Women are informed of doings of Extension Service and invited to use all phases of Extension Service teaching.

Greenlee County homemaker clubs and L.D.S. Relief Societies cooperate very closely in program planning and execution. As affiliated organizations the Relief Societies send their work directors to leader training meetings and use portions of the program very effectively. Five homemaker clubs, four Relief Societies and two other women's organizations cooperate through the County Homemakers' Council.

Lay leadership is being used successfully. In 1951 eight-five women and older girls served in leader capacities. Since the home demonstration agent oversees the study of 27 women's groups in the two-county unit, it would be impossible for her to attend all meetings. Leader training meetings have been

III. A. 3. (Cont.)

held consistently on the same day of any month. This is just one bit of mechanics to aid in the smooth running of the program. Leader reports are used for all projects applicable. Project summaries are in this report in their proper sections.

The agent has handled the demonstrations with each homemaker club in the county at least four times during the year. She has taught lessons in Relief Societies or other organizations as they have requested. She has talked or demonstrated in L.D.S. Stake training sessions twice during the year. It is still evident that rural women rely on and want the agent to demonstrate as often as possible. However, they have accepted the lay leader system and are developing good community leaders because of it. Many have expressed their appreciation of being chosen to receive special training and serve their club members.

Special interest schools continue to be popular in Greenlee County. The highlight of 1951 was the making of dress forms. Twenty-nine were made in the school, twice that many outside. When a woman learns practical homemaking in a special school she spreads the word of Extension Service teaching very effectively. Details of the school are told in this report in the section of Clothing.

Program for 1952

The coming year's program was arrived at in much the same way as was that of the present. A suggestive letter sent to club presidents in regard to planning follows this report section. Again the Council assembly voted on projects. A preliminary plan of work and request for specialists' assistance has been sent to the state office for approval. This over-all plan included 4-H club work in addition to the adult work. A copy of this tentative program follows this report section. As soon as it has been accepted by the state leader, it will be sent to all organization presidents. By January all groups will be prepared to launch the new program.

It is worth special attention to note the logical trend that study in the field of house furnishings has taken over the past few years and into the coming year. A summary shows:

- 1948 - Repair of furniture, wood refinishing
Making slip covers, reupholstery
- 1949 - Color in the home
- 1950 - Lighting and lamp shade making
Draperies making
- 1951 - Wall accessories
- 1952 - Making pictures and framing
Room arrangements

III. A. 3. (Cont.)

Probably the most timely project for 1952 is the study of Food Economy. In these days of high food prices, homemakers need assistance in making their dollars go farthest for the greatest nutrition.

Each club will arrange its own program, choosing from the several types of lessons. Diversity allows for four projects to be handled by leaders, four by the home demonstration agent, and four of a mixed nature - recreation, tour, outside speaker, book review.

1951 Homemakers' Program Greenlee County

| MONTH | PROJECT WORK | LEADER TRAINING MTG. |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| JAN. | Officers' & Project Leaders' Training Program for year made by clubs | Yes |
| FEB. | Designs & Colors for yourself Dress Forms - Special Interest School | Yes 2 class meetings |
| MARCH | Study of meats - grades, cuts Window treatment - valences, cornices special interest school | Yes 1 class meeting |
| APRIL | Club special interest Council meeting - talk on new textiles | |
| MAY | Entertaining large or small numbers at meals Achievement Day | Yes |
| JUNE | Club special interest | |
| JULY | Club family recreation | |
| AUG. | 4-H Achievement observation or Book Review | |
| SEPT. | Time & energy study of housekeeping tasks Council meeting - Program planning | Yes |
| OCT. | Room accessories - pictures etc. County Fair | Yes |
| NOV. | Remodeling clothes State Fair | Yes |
| DEC. | Club recreation Election of officers Appointment of project leaders | |

When a club does not choose any month's project for which there is a Leader Training Meeting, it may choose its own special interest project - to be taught by the home demonstration agent or other trained leader.

Possibilities are: Stop Saving Kitchens
 Home Freezing
 Any Health Topic
 Any project of the last year
 omitted by club

University Kits:
 Apron Making
 Cancer Program
 Know the Eggs You Buy
 Work Room for Farm House
 Library Service for Rural People
 Reading a One Act Play
 Diabetes Study

Leader training meetings will be held on the Wednesday of the first full week in the month - meeting places to be announced. Following the year's schedule, food leaders would serve two times, clothing leaders two times, house furnishings leaders two times.

It is hoped that each club will put in at least one lesson concerning health.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE & HOME ECONOMICS

Chas.U.Pickrell-State Director
H.R.Baker-Ass't State Director
Jean M. Stewart-State Home Demon.
Leader(on leave)
Helen L. Church-Clothing Specialist
Grace Ryan-Home Management
Specialist
K.L.McKee-State 4-H Leader
Mrs. E.Kightlinger-Ass't State
4-H Leader
S.L.Owens-Co.Agric.Agent(Graham)
J.L.Sears-Co.Agric.Agent(Greenlee)
Mrs. Lois Harrison-Co. Home
Demon. Agent
Mrs. Loris Galusha-Secretary
(Graham)
Betty Jo Scott-Secretary(Greenlee)

COUNTY
HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL

OFFICERS:

President _____

Vice-President _____

Secretary _____

MEETINGS: April

September

Arizona Homemakers' Creed

To live as humbly as I can
To take what come of good or evil
and grow by my experience into a
better and a more understanding
person
To cling to the Faith which I
possess and to live each day a
little better than the day before
To see others through their eyes
and not through my own
To be blind to the faults and see
only the fine in every life
To so live that I have no need of
secret places to hide that which
I would not have my friends know
To live the same when I am alone
as I do before the world
To be exactly what my very best
friend thinks I am
To honor the teachings of my
parents and when I am called to
leave the sphere of action, to
live in the memory of someone
as a true friend.

Mrs. Lila Newell

Club Day: _____

Club Meeting Time: _____

Club Motto:

Club Colors: _____

Club Officers:

Pres: _____

Vice-Pres: _____

Sec-Treas: _____

Recreation
Leader : _____

Reporter: _____

PROJECT LEADERS

Food & Nutrition:

Health:

Clothing:

House & Home:

CLUB MEMBERS

CLUB COMMITTEES

SPECIAL EVENTS OF YEAR

Jan: Council, club, project leaders' training
Feb: Making dress forms-spc.int.sch.
Mar: Window treatment-spc.int.sch.
(Greenlee County only)
Apr: National 4-H Week
Apr: County Council Meeting
May: National Home Demon. Week
Homemakers' Achievement Day
County 4-H club leaders' training
June: State 4-H Roundup
County 4-H club officers' training
July: State 4-H Leaders' School
Aug: State 4-H Camp
Community 4-H Achievement Days
Sept: County Council Meeting
Oct: County Fair
Nov: State Fair

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Call to order

Opening Song or Exercise

Roll Call

Minutes read and approved

Reports of officers and committees

Unfinished business

New business

Demonstration or Program

Social Period

Adjournment

JANUARY

Date:

Hostess:

Roll call:

Project:

Leaders:

Important:

Council, Club Officers and
Project Leaders' Training

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
and Graham and Greenlee Counties
Cooperating

State of Arizona
Safford, Arizona

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

September 10, 1951



PROGRAM

PLANNING !!

FOR

1952



DEAR CLUB PRESIDENT:

The homemaking program for next year is dependent on you and your club members. Your needs and requests build the program.

Please collect all requests at your September meeting. If you keep the requests separated into the fields of Foods, Clothing, House and Home, and Health, it will be more convenient. Then bring these requests to the Council Meeting.

The County Council Program Planning Meeting will be held on: October 17, 1951

To guide your thinking:

1. Consider past programs. Is further study of certain projects needed?
(We should finish what we start before going on to something new)
2. Refer to your past year books for program review
3. What new problems need study?

FAMILY CONSIDERATIONS IN:

FOOD

Does everyone in your family eat a good breakfast?
Does your family consume enough milk - the most nearly perfect food?
Do you have trouble stretching your food dollar?

CLOTHING

Would you like to make your own Better Dresses?
Do you know what to look for to get a good buy in ready-to-wear?
Would you like to make your own gloves, small leather articles?

HOUSE AND HOME

Would you like to make or frame your own pictures?
Do you have trouble deciding on soaps and detergents?
Do you use the right pot or pan for each job?

HEALTH AND SAFETY

What would you know about finance if you were left a widow to manage your farm or business?
What can you do in your home to prevent accidents?
Does your family have a responsibility to Mobilization and Civil Defense?

Sincerely yours,

LOIS E. HARRISON
Home Demonstration Agent

1952 HOMEMAKERS' PROGRAM

Greenlee County

| Month | Project Work | Leader Training Meeting |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| Jan | Officers' & Project Leaders' Training Program for year made by club | Yes |
| Feb | Patching & Mending Clothes, Household Articles | Yes |
| Mar | Improving Lawns & Shrubs Special Interest: Making small leather articles School | Yes (2 class days) |
| Apr | Club Special Interest Council Meeting - Family Economics | |
| May | Stretching the Food Dollar - Use of cheaper meats and meat substitutes National Home Demonstration Week Ach. Day | Yes |
| June | Room Arrangement | Yes |
| July | Club Special Interest - Family Relationship | |
| Aug | Observance of 4-H Club work - Ach. Day | |
| Sept | Training Children so they have confidence when entertaining Council Meeting - Program Planning | Yes |
| Oct | Youth Insecurity Problem Special Int. School: Repair of furniture & reupholstery County Fair | |
| Nov | Buying & Care of Ready-Made Clothing for Family Special Int. School: Repair of furniture & reupholstery State Fair | Yes (5 class days) |
| Dec. | Club Special Interest - Recreation Election of Officers Appointment of Project Leaders | |

When a club does not choose any month's project for which there is a Leader Training Meeting, it may choose its own special interest project to be taught by the home demonstration agent or other trained leader.

Possibilities are: Any health topic
 Any civil defense topic
 Any project of the last year or two omitted
 previously by the club

Lesson kits sent directly to leaders from the University are:

Diabetes
One Act Plays
Library Service for Rural Families
Work Room for the Farm Home
Know the Eggs You Buy
Cancer
Apron Making
Happiness in Old Age
Care of Children at Meetings
Home Safety

Leader Training Meetings will be held in so far as possible on the:

Graham County - Wednesday of the first full week of the month

Greenlee County - Thursday of the first full week of the month

Following the year's project program, food leaders will serve twice, clothing leaders twice, house and home leaders twice, health leaders once.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A. Extension Organization and Planning

4. Information

Newspaper

"Housekeeping Helps and Hints" is the title of the weekly newspaper column of the home demonstration agent. It is carried by the "Copper Era" as an additional teaching device. Through this expedient many rural families are reached who do not cooperate with any organized group. Home safety is kept before readers by a "Safety Pays" warning with which each column closes. A sample article follows this report section.

News of council activities, special meetings and schools, exhibits and feature articles are released by the agent separate from her column. News about club activities is given to the press by club reporters. Samples of these articles follow this report section. Items of county-wide and state interest are published in the Phoenix "Republic", written by its reporter. The "Arizona Farmer", a state weekly paper carries feature stories of local doings. For special occasions, this paper sends a reporter into the county. Otherwise, the agent sends in articles to be published.

Pertinent news is also issued to all mentioned papers by the state Extension Service Information office.

"Housekeeping Helps and Hints" during the year showed the following titles:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Food | Homemade Cake Mixes |
| Preparation | Main Dish Salad for Spring and Sweet and Snappy Sweeten Fruit Before Freezing Stubborn Freezer Odors Casserole Combination Cake for the Freezer Coin Machines to Sell Milk Baked Ham Gift Loaf |
| House and Home | Utensils May Give You That Extra Hand Home Economics Briefs Labels Often Your Buying Guide Waterglass Reduces Dusting Problems on Concrete Floors Outs For Stains |

III. A. 4. (Cont.)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| House and Home | Water is the Key to Good Laundry Rolling Chores Scratches and Dents Lamps Can Be Both Glamorous and Practical |
|----------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Clothing and Textiles | Pressing Equipment is Easy to Make From Scraps at Home Darning Materials Seam Clues Buttonhole Knowhow Practical Pleats Clean Before Pressing Fabric Finishes |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Nutrition | Water and Time Breakfast Juices The Egg and Breakfast Missing Link Nutrients |
|-----------|---|

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Food Preservation | Are You Cooking Under Pressure When the Pie is Frozen Well Cooking Pressure Cooker Parts Need Care Trade Secrets in Pickling Too |
|-------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Home Management | For Your Silver No Dish Towel is Perfect Proper Refrigeration U.Shaped Sewing Center Care of Glassware Blanket Care Steps to the Meal Table Kitchen Wise Tools Lady on a Ladder New Fluorescent Lighting and Clean Light Bulbs Give More Light |
|-----------------|--|

Radio

Radio station KGLM in Safford sponsors, as a weekly public service, a fifteen minute program by the Graham county agent and the home demonstration agent. The Greenlee County agent often joins in the program. Radio coverage is for all southeastern Arizona. The home demonstration agent's part in the programs are always directed to homemakers of both Greenlee and Graham counties. Regular air time is each Saturday at 11:30, a time when farm families are accustomed to listen. "Stepping Along with our County Extension Service" is the name of the program; its theme melody is the lively march "Stepping Along".

III. A. 4. (Cont.)

Programs are varied, both in content and speakers, but local interest and information are always the features. State personnel and local professional persons join the county staff from time to time to give change to the listeners. 4-H club work comes in for its share of over-the-air information. Local persons and families are featured, and they talk on the program probably on an average of once a month. National 4-F Week and National Home Demonstration Week are only two of the special observances given recognition.

KGLU includes in its daily "Morning Bulletin Board" at 10:15 spot news or announcements of all Extension Service homemaking meetings or schools. The station is a permanent name on the mailing list of the office and all clubs. Therefore, women have come to rely on radio information for their last minute reminders or first announcements. A radio staff member regularly visits the Extension Office to collect additional news for an early morning bulletin at 7:15. The service of KGLU is an excellent opportunity for spreading information of Extension Service.

"The Homemakers' Program" is the name of another fifteen minute radio program sponsored by station KCLF in Clifton, as a public service for the home demonstration agent and Extension Service. KCLF is a radio station which covers mainly Greenlee County, so the program is made especially for local homemakers. This program was started in 1951. It is heard on the second Monday morning of each month at 10:15. Homemakers are always with the agent on this program. Homemakers, by themselves, occasionally make the program. Its pattern is a homey conversation among women - always talking about some phases of the homemaking program carried through Extension Service. This program will be changed to a weekly one at the start of 1952. KCLF carried on its own spot news announcements for Homemakers' meetings and items of other note.

Radio has become an integral part in the teaching and efficiency of home demonstration work in Greenlee County. Circular letters are used to a lesser degree than would be the case if the newspaper and radio information and teaching were not so quick, far-reaching and effective.

"Stepping Along with our Extension Service" dealt with the following items of adult teaching: (those directed toward 4-H club work are listed in the 4-H report)

Organization

Organization of homemaking program
Homemakers' County Council
"Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World"
for National Home Demonstration Week

III. A. 4. (Cont.)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Organization | Extension Service for Rural Families |
| Home Management | Pressure cooker use and care - - clothes wringing Household Pests National Fire Prevention, in the Home |
| Home Furnishings | Home furnishings |
| Clothing | Making of dress forms - 2 programs Short cuts in sewing Using your dress pattern Spring fashions in fabrics |
| Food Preservation | Preserving strawberries Home freezing of foods |
| Food Preparation | Entertaining at mealtime |

"The Homemakers' Program" dealt with the following subjects:

- County Homemakers' Council
- Organization of Homemakers' Studies
- Homemaker Projects and Leaders
- "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World"
- National Home Demonstration Week
- Study Projects Most Advantageous
- Program for 1952

Public Display

National Home Demonstration Week was observed in the county by all homemaker clubs contributing to three displays in store windows. Morenci-Plantsite-Stargo ladies furnished articles and set up an exhibit in the Phelps Dodge Store in Morenci. Featured were dress forms, patterns and fabrics, tailored garments, tailoring equipment. Clifton ladies furnished samples of their work for the public in the window of Scarlett's Store. This display showed tailored garments, a study of meal planning, cancer education. York-Duncan-Franklin ladies stressed only dress forms, patterns and fabrics in their exhibit in the window of the Duncan Mercantile Store. All these displays were planned and executed by club members themselves. At the spring council meeting committees had been appointed to handle matters in each community. Everyone must have carried out her own responsibility to the letter. Cooperation of all the stores is very much appreciated.

III. A. 4. (Cont.)

National Information Recognition

The agent entered a newspaper article about pressure cooking in a contest sponsored by the National Pressure Cooker Institute. Entries were limited to articles previously published in newspapers. The article entered was one written in the usual manner - using information furnished by Extension Service. The home demonstration agent received second award in the home demonstration agents' division of the contest. Awards were presented at a gathering of magazine and food editors held during the National Home Economics Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. The agent was the only Extension person present. The other division of the contest, in which four awards were made, was conducted for food editors. Mrs. Marjorie Child Husted, Director of the National Pressure Cooker Institute, entertained at the awards party and personally made presentations. Other members of the Institute staff attended. Mrs. Husted announced that the winning articles would be published in a pamphlet to be captioned "Pressure Cooking Digest". A copy of the agent's winning article follows this report section.

HOUSEKEEPING HELPS AND HINTS

By MRS. LOIS E. HARRISON
Home Demonstration Agent,
Safford, Arizona

Breakfast Juices

Chilled juices, popular first course at breakfast, are tangy waker-uppers that go well with the hot dishes on most morning menus. And some juices—if the portions are generous—do important duty in providing much of the day's vitamin C.

If you rely on fruit juices for vitamin C, it's well to check your choice for its vitamin C content. Rich in this vitamin is fresh orange juice. But all citrus juices rank high—frozen and canned orange juices, and the various forms of grapefruit and tangerine juice.

Tomato juice is another good source of vitamin C, though, unless fortified with added vitamin C, it takes more than twice as much canned tomato juice to match canned orange juice. Pineapple juice has much less of this vitamin, and only traces—unless the juice is fortified—are to be found in apple, prune, or grape juices, all popular for flavor and variety. Extra vitamin C is sometimes added to apple juice and other canned, bottled, and frozen juices which are short on C. These fortified juices may have as much or more vitamin C as citrus, the nutritionists explain, but be sure and check the label.

If your breakfast juice is short on C, be sure to get this vitamin in some other dish or later in the day. Vitamin C, also called ascorbic acid—is one of the essentials for keeping tissues in

good condition. It is needed daily because the body can't store much of this vitamin.

Among other vitamin C-rich dishes are the fruit itself of citrus and tomatoes which can be served many ways in any meal. Excellent sources of ascorbic acid are strawberries, kale, turnip greens, broccoli, raw cabbage, green peppers, and the dark-colored raw salad greens. Good providers are lightly cooked cabbage or collards, cantaloupe, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, and spinach.

Don't confuse diluted "ade" drinks with juice concentrates which you restore to natural strength with water. Fruit drinks diluted with water come in cans, bottles, or cartons may be refreshing for between-meals snacks but usually don't provide much vitamin C. If water is named first in the list of ingredients on the label, there's more of it than fruit juice in the mixture. Powdered fruit-flavored drinks, which require added water, are usually synthetic, as you can tell from the label, so are not vitamin C providers.

SAFETY PAYS: Tainted food and spoiled canned goods will make us deathly sick or kill us. Examine food carefully by **SMELL** and **SIGHT**—AND IF **ANY FOOD TASTES OR SMELLS WRONG, DON'T USE IT.**

GREENLEE HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL HOLDS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The semi-annual Greenlee County Homemakers Council meeting was held Thursday, April 26th at Apache Grove. The York Homemakers Club acted as hostesses for the meeting. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Lucy Campbell who was acting chairman, in the absence of Mrs. Flora Munkers, Council president.

Mrs. Jackie Shreves, president of the Plantsite Homemakers Club read the homemakers creed. The minutes were read and approved by the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Linnie Hover-rocker. The roll call included seven members from York, two from the Duncan-Franklin Club and three from Clifton, 11 from Morenci and four from Plant-site; Mrs. Lois Harrison, county home demonstration agent from Safford and Miss Helen Church from the University of Arizona extension service in Tucson.

The treasurer's report was read and the goals were read by Mrs. Florence White of Duncan-Franklin. The constitution and by-laws was read by Mrs. Helen Baker of Morenci. A new gavel was presented to the council with the inscription, "Greenlee County Homemakers Council."

A representative from each club gave a talk on club achievements and influence in their community.

A discussion was led by Mrs. Harrison on 4-H leaders and clubs booths for the County Fair were discussed. A very interesting talk was given by Mrs. Harrison after which she presented the Club special achievement award. The meeting was then adjourned to enjoy a pot-luck lunch.

The meeting was called to order after lunch and Mrs. Harrison gave a talk on the New Club in Blue. The meeting was then turned over to Miss Helen Church who showed two films. The first was about fabric and the second was "March of Time" titled Fashion Means Business. Then a very interesting talk on merits of new textiles was given by Miss Church, an expert.

The meeting was closed by Mrs. Campbell.

The first week in May is national home demonstration week. The clubs will have a window display in Clifton, Duncan and Morenci. The theme of the week is "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World."

York Homemakers Meet; Elect Officers For 1951

The York Homemakers club met at the home of Mrs. Margaret Davis on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 2 p. m. to elect officers for the coming year and plan for a Christmas party.

New officers chosen were: Bernice Park, president; Dean Rapier, vice president; Mattie Foote, secretary-treasurer; and Frances Willis, reporter.

The club's Christmas party will be held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Davis on Thursday, Dec. 21 at 7 p. m.

Delicious refreshments were served to the following: Mrs. Violet Davis, Mrs. Sally Bradford, Mrs. Dortha McGrath and Bruce, Mrs. Dean Rapier, Mrs. Mary Chapman, Mrs. Lennie Hoover, Mrs. Nannie Willis, Mrs. Bernice Park and the hostess, Mrs. Margaret Davis, and Sue and Bobby Davis.

MORENCI HOMEMAKERS

The Morenci Homemakers met in the Lounge of the Men's New Dormitory in Morenci on March 15, Thursday, at 1 p. m. President, Mrs. Flora Munkres, carried on a regular business meeting of the organization.

The Leaders, Mrs. Mae Dickson and Mrs. Frances Leverett, gave the lesson on cuts and grades of meats and how to cook them.

There were sixteen regular members present at this meeting. Two new members are Mrs. Alma Jean Williams and Mrs. Thelma Medford. Two visitors were Mrs. Roxy Truman and Mrs.

seven children present.

ARE YOU COOKING UNDER PRESSURE?

Mrs. Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent
Graham and Greenlee Counties
Arizona

(Published in the Copper Era and Graham County Guardian - March, 1951)

Does today's way of living cause you, Mrs. Homemaker, to cook meals under pressure of a hurried world and a fast-moving family? If it does, then you are one to appreciate the difference that cooking under pressure - in a pressure pan - can mean.

The pressure pan is the answer to the need for speedy, food-saving, appetizing meals. Perhaps you already have a pressure pan and would be glad to know how to make more use of it.

There's A Difference

Pressure pans heat and cool more rapidly and are lighter in weight than the old time pressure cookers. Because they can be heated and cooled rapidly, they can be used in cooking delicate, green vegetables. By cooking under steam pressure, a much higher temperature is obtained, and foods can be cooked in about one-third the time that it required by other methods.

There's a Wide Variety

Pressure pans are made in many shapes and sizes, but they all have many things in common. All have safety plugs, vent tubes, and vent weights or gauges. Safety plugs are made of low melting alloy or rubber, either of which will give way if you should happen to allow too much pressure to build up. Some vent weights allow only one pressure, others may be adjusted to 5, 10, or 15 pounds pressure. A vent gauge lets you read the actual number of pounds of pressure which have been built up. It is easy to make corrections for altitude when you're using a dial gauge.

Covers are of three main types: those with a bayonet lock, those with a flexible lid that snaps under the brim of the pan, and those with a flexible sealing band. Pans are made of aluminum, steel with black vitreous enamel coating, and stainless steel. Handles are usually made of a heat-resisting plastic.

If you are planning to buy a pressure pan, here are some important points to think about; simplicity of design, ease of parts replacement, ease of opening, closing, and handling. Select the size that will hold the quantity of food needed by your family. Try putting on the lid and sealing it. Try to imagine lifting it when it will be filled with food.

It's a New Way of Cooking

Because pressure pan cookery is a new way of cooking, it requires a little study and practice. You must read and follow directions carefully, you must be ready to adapt recipes developed for the pressure pan to your family's taste. Pressure sauce pan cookery requires attention, and it requires just a bit of imagination.

It Has Many Advantages

Both flavor and nutrients are saved when food is cooked without air. Minerals and water-soluble vitamins are saved when food is cooked in little water and for a short time.

You save time, energy, and money by cooking meals in a pressure pan. Meals can be prepared at the last minute. Pressure pan cookery requires little heat and saves dishwashing, because a whole meal can be cooked in one pan. It is ideal for cooking cheaper cuts of meat. In the hot summer-time, cooking the dinner in a pressure pan keeps the kitchen cool and yet provides the family with a hot meal. And if you, as a homemaker, manage a job in the work-a-day world besides your home and family, you'll be more than grateful for this up-to-date piece of cooking equipment.

The Way To Do It

1. As a general rule, use one-fourth cup of water for foods requiring less than ten minutes cooking; use one-half cup of water for those which take up to twenty minutes. Know what the manufacturer of your pan recommends.
2. Do not overload your pan. Fill it only two-thirds or three-fourths full.
3. Exhaust all the air from the pan. This is done by the first steady stream of steam
4. Know at what elevation you are cooking and what adjustment to make for this. If you are cooking at an elevation above sea level, add one-half pound of pressure for each 1,000 feet of elevation in order to get an adjusted temperature inside your cooker.
5. Be sure that the pressure is up before starting to count the cooking time. Keep a steady pressure when cooking, as a pressure which goes up and down tends to draw more juices from the foods.
6. Time the cooking period accurately. Just one minute with vegetables makes the difference between a good product and an overcooked one.
7. Reduce the pressure according to the directions for each recipe. Generally you let the pressure drop gradually for meats; you reduce the pressure rapidly for vegetables by either setting the pan in a large pan of cold water or putting it under cold running water.

8. Do not remove the weight or attempt to remove the cover until you are sure the pressure has been reduced.

Take Care

When using a pressure pan make sure that the vent tube is entirely clear. Hold the cover up to the light to see that the vent opening is free. If it has become clogged, clean with a pipe cleaner or piece of string. Some manufacturers provide a wire for cleaning the vent tube. Keep the pan open for ventilation when not in

Try These

Vegetables cooked the correct amount of time in a pressure pan are beautiful to see and delicious to eat. They have so much natural flavor that they need little seasoning. One vegetable does not take on the flavor of another when cooked in a pressure pan.

For a two-minute vegetable plate, select vegetables in season which will create an attractive color combination and which will require approximately two minutes to cook. Should you wish to combine vegetables which vary from one-half to one minute in cooking time, you could vary the size of the vegetables enough so that they will be finished cooking at the same time. For example, carrots take longer to cook than broccoli; but when carrots are grated, they require about the same time as broccoli.

When you wish to cook vegetables with meat, subtract the time which will be required by the vegetables from the over-all cooking time. That will give the amount of time which you should cook the meat before adding the vegetables.

Baby's Own Food

Are there times when you haven't planned your menu so that the baby may eat what the rest of the family eats? When this happens, why not wrap some vegetable or meat for the baby in a piece of wet parchment and put it in the pressure pan along with the family's meal? This will save those extra dishes and give the baby the right kind of food.

It's A Pleasure

Cooking under pressure - in a pressure pan - can mean to you easy, quick meal preparation which will help protect you against the pressure of your busy day and world.

Reference: Circular #138, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Arizona.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

B. House and Furnishings

Draperies - Carry-over project of 1950

"Making Draperies" was handled through leaders trained in October, 1950. The nature of the project allows it to be one which has been taught all through 1951. An exceptionally good kit of sample draperies was passed about as illustrative material. Individual women have borrowed the kit many times during the year so that they might have samples at hand when they make their own draperies. "I wish I had known this when I made my draperies" and "I'm certainly glad that I waited until after this lesson to make my draperies" are indicative of homemakers' comments. No longer will "pinch pleats" be the only answer to drapery headings. Reporting figures show that approximately 300 women in the county saw the demonstration during the three month period when it was in full swing.

It has also been reported that an estimated 25 women changed their old draperies or made new ones according to the techniques taught. This is not a complete figure, since leader reports were returned only from the Franklin, Morenci, York and Clifton homemaker clubs.

Wall Accessories

"Wall Accessories" taught the proper use of pictures, mirrors and wall hangings. This project was handled by leaders trained by the home demonstration agent. The home management specialist had previously assisted the home demonstration agent and assembled an excellent teaching kit. Prized features of the illustrative material were the reproductions of paintings chosen by Farm Journal magazine as the best liked of the year.

The lesson was taught in these divisions - selection, framing, matting, hanging and grouping. The principle that pictures give the finishing touch to room arrangements governed the whole demonstration. Women were keenly interested in the use of modern frames, and how to repaint or remake their old ones. Two rules of picture placement brought the greatest reaction from women - pictures should not be hung in stair-step fashion except in stair wells, and photographs of family members are not the best choice for living rooms. The variety of mattings suggested seemed to amaze the women and open up to them ideas for using their imaginations.

"Wall Accessories" was taught late in 1951, so leader reports will be turned in next year. A copy of the announcement letter for the training meeting follows this report section.

III. B. (Cont.)

"Window Treatments"

"Window Treatments" was taught as a one day special interest school. The project had been considered as one of the main requests of the year. However, attendance at the school was low. No doubt there were many reasons why women could not take advantage of the teaching. Those who did attend were very pleased with the instruction given by the home management specialist and the home demonstration agent. Valences, cornices and traverse rod operation were discussed, demonstrated and built. In the workshop session women were able to try their own hands at building and covering cornices and valences. They were happy to learn how to make drapery headings for traverse rods.

General Trend in Home Furnishings

Projects of 1951 in Home Furnishings are part of a well-planned sequence of study. During the past several years these projects have been in the homemaking program:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Repair of furniture | Lighting |
| Wood refinishing | Lamp shade making |
| Making slip covers | Drapery making |
| Reupholstery | Wall accessories |
| Color in the home | Window treatments |

The 1952 program follows in the pattern with a lesson on "Room Arrangements". There may be a special interest school for repetition of the project on the repair and recovering of furniture.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Duncan

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U.S.Department of Agriculture
and Greenlee County Cooperating

October 2, 1951

Agric.Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

Dear Project Leader:

The Leader Training Meeting for the Project "Wall Accessories" will be held on Wednesday, October 10th from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. in the Elk's H all in Clifton.

This is a project which naturally follows those we have studied on Room Color Schemes and Room Furnishings. It is often the accessories in a room that make it either pleasant and restful or cluttered.

Your club members will look to you to bring them the teachings of the "Wall Accessories" project. Please do attend - or see that someone comes in your place.

Bring a sack lunch, if you wish.

Sincerely,



Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent

LEH:bjs

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

C. Nutrition

Project Standing

Nutrition as a subject covers such a wide field that it is difficult to say where is the dividing line between "Health", "Food Preparation", "Food Preservation" and Nutrition. It was definitely a part of the county program, but projects involving nutrition can best be described under the section of "Food Selection and Preparation". Newspaper articles and radio talks supplemented food studies and emphasized the nutritive value of foods and the choice of foods.

Project Activity

"Home pasteurization of milk" was a project in Nutrition and Health in 1949. Results of the study and demonstration are still noticeable. Inquiries are made quite often concerning the purchase of dairy thermometers and electric equipment. The sales manager of one of the local stores reports that the sale of pasteurizing equipment is generally good. This, in itself, proves that farm families are conscious of raw milk dangers and are heeding the advice to use only pasteurized milk products. Homemakers have found that their job of making butter is made easier by using pasteurized cream.

A demonstration team of 4-H girls showed how to make butter, using pasteurized cream. Full information was given about the advantages of the pasteurizing process. These girls demonstrated for women's groups in several communities of the county. Through them there has been continued teaching of nutrition.

Looking Ahead

One project of nutrition timely for the problem which faces families is planned for study in 1952. "Food Economy - cheaper meats and meat substitutes" is the topic.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

D. Food Preservation and Storage

Freezing of Foods

"Freezing foods at home" was a demonstration chosen by the York Homemaker Club. The home demonstration agent planned a lesson around foods which could make a well-rounded meal, most of which could be taken from the home freezer. Questions had been current about the freezing of cornmeal, cottage cheese and cheddar cheese. Therefore, information about these foods was included in the lesson. All the latest approved wrapping and packaging materials were shown or used. Since the home demonstration agent has her own home freezer, there is no additional expense to Extension Service for the actual freezing of foods.

The following foods were prepared and frozen at an earlier date, thawed or heated as the food required, and served at the meeting: mock enchiladas, cottage cheese and dried beef sandwiches, cup cakes, pears and cherry pie. The following foods were prepared for freezing at the meeting: green beans, apricots (which showed techniques involved when freezing all fruits which are apt to discolor), and a fryer chicken. In all practicality any type of food suitable for freezing was handled in the demonstration.

That air must be excluded from the food package was probably the most stressed advice. One comment made was, "Now I know how to heat-seal my packages. I've always had trouble doing it". Women were glad to learn about dropping fruit directly into a sugar-water syrup to prevent its discoloring, and to know how to keep the top piece of fruit under the solution in the freezer jar.

Sixteen women of the one club attended this demonstration, eight of whom have home freezers. Home freezing is about to surpass home canning as a way of food preservation locally. Ranchers and town families alike are able to get their meat at reduced prices. This is a big influence toward the popularity of freezers. Baked foods are probably second on the list of home frozen foods. Instruction for home freezing has been given several times during the year by radio.

General Preservation

Two areas in the county, Duncan Valley and Eagle Creek, produce fruit and vegetables in quantities large enough to provide preserving of foods. Families from all the county take the advantage of local truck. Pressure cookers were tested by the home demonstration agent throughout the year whenever personal requests were made. Testing clinics were not held because

III. D. (Cont.)

records of the year before showed them to be of little necessity. The canned food section of the county fair was about equal to that of former years, despite the fact that many homemakers are freezing foods rather than canning.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

E. Food Selection and Preparation

Main Projects

"Meat Study - Grades, Cuts, Cookery" was taught by leaders trained by a meat market proprietor and the home demonstration agent. The morning session of the LTM was held in the Sanitary Market in Clifton. Mr. Owen Reay cut for retail use half a "good" quality beef. This specific carcass was being cut for the freezer locker. However, cuts for counter sales and home use were described by Mr. Reay. This part of the training class was thrown open to all women who wished to attend. Ranch and town women were helped by having their many questions answered. The new government grading of meat was explained, cold room meat was shown, different quality meats were studied, meat that was hanging until it should become "fuzzy" was discussed. A few family size packages of meat were wrapped ready for the freezer plant. Although this was not a lesson on the freezing of meats, this part of the demonstration and the questions asked by the women were fully in order.

The afternoon training session was held in the home of a ranch woman. Her huge kitchen accomodated nicely the group of 15 leaders. Meat cookery charts were studied, the bulletin "Meat for Thrifty Meals" was used and distributed. Cuts of meat were prepared in all possible ways - in the time available. Steaks were broiled and pan-broiled: ground round beef patties were prepared and broiled: beef liver was braised in an onion and tomato sauce: a thick slice of ham was baked in pineapple juice. Only stewing and roasting as methods of meat cookery were omitted. Both these methods were fully discussed and described by the use of charts, experiences, and recipes. A meat thermometer was studied by the ladies and its use demonstrated by the home demonstration agent.

For their own club lessons, some leaders were forced to concentrate on only one actual cooking demonstration - due to kitchen facilities of their meeting places. Leader reports from the Morenci, York and Clifton clubs show that an estimated 80 homemakers have definitely practiced the approved ways of cooking meat. Two other homemaker clubs would increase this figure to a probable 110. One leader reported, "all our club members are convinced that cooking meat at low temperature makes for less shrinkage, more desirable drippings and meat that is more tender and juicy".

III. E. (Cont.)

"Entertaining Large or Small Numbers at Meals" was the other main food project carried out through leaders. The LTM was held at the home of Mrs. Ruby Crotts in Duncan. Under the direction of the home demonstration agent women prepared a simple meal which was served both at a family style table and a buffet table. Emphasis was put on the father of a family serving at the family table. Ladies learned that a nicely set table isn't something special "put on" just for company.

Leaders made their decisions as to which type of service they should stress with their own groups. It was reported that each club had the lesson in full - as far as the serving of food is concerned. Leaders worked out with hostesses certain refreshments which would lend themselves to the family and buffet style serving. Comments about the demonstration have been that the men are quite interested in the psychological effect of family style table service.

One buffet table which was set by the Morenci Club should be described. The centerpiece was an open cook book - one of the kind that has many pages of beautiful colored foods. Placed around the book were pieces of toy cookware - muffin pans, egg beater, percolator, pie tins. The whole effect was most unusual and intriguing.

The following table shows foods and equipment used in connection with the "Entertaining at Meal Time" lesson:

| <u>Store order</u> | | <u>Equipment taken from home</u> |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|
| 2 lbs. stew meat | .79 | aprons |
| (cut) | .82 | holders |
| 1 pkg. rice | .15 | cooking fork |
| 1 bunch parsley | .07 | wooden spoon |
| 1 pkg. prunes | .47 | vegetable grater |
| 1 whole wheat bread | .20 | glass measuring cup |
| 1 head lettuce | .25 | plastic measuring cup set |
| 1 bunch broccoli | .35 | measuring spoon set |
| 1 pkg. tomatoes | .17 | 1 Guardian sauce pan |
| 2 pkg. tapioca | | 2 butcher knives |
| pudding | .18 | 1 paring knife |
| 1 jar jelly | .21 | 2 wood cutting boards |
| 1 qt. milk | .24 | pressure sauce pan |
| | \$3.90 | wood salad bowl |
| <u>Food from home</u> | | wood salad server set |
| salt, pepper | | silver salad server set |
| 1 onion, 4 carrots | | dish cloth |
| thyme | | 3 dish towels |
| 1 pkg. coconut | | paper table cloths |
| French dressing | | paper napkins |
| celery | | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. margarine | | |
| Food and equipment furnished by | | |
| Hostess Leader - eating dishes & silver | | |
| serving dishes, coffee, cream, sugar | | |

III. E. (Cont.)

Ladies had a great deal of fun with this lesson. Each meeting seemed like a party. If homemakers may be helped to entertain with more ease and less ruffle, then the demonstration is worth while. Leader reports were returned from three clubs only - Morenci, Clifton and Franklin. They show 54 homemakers to have put into practice pointers learned about family and buffet style table service. The Morenci Club always serves its meeting refreshments in buffet fashion.

General Assistance

Menus and recipes or bulletins and advice have been requested from the home demonstration agent constantly through the year. When one homemaker called in to ask for a "Cobbler" recipe it was hard to find. Perhaps that shows that this modern world is much more conscious of refrigeration and pre-preparation of meals. The good old cobbler was a dish baked at meal time and does not appear in modern cook books.

Requests about the purchase of cookware, refrigerators show that homemakers are serious about nutritious and economic cooking and serving of food. Newspaper articles and radio talks have supplemented project work or individual assistance to emphasize nutritious and attractive serving of food.

Looking Ahead

Two projects planned for 1952 reflect the interest in food preparation - "Food Economy - cheaper cuts of meat and meat substitutes" and "Food Values and Standard Weights for Women". These studies will combine nutrition and food preparation.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

F. Health and Safety

County Situation

Greenlee County is, at long last, fortunate to have its own county public health nurse. Mrs. Mae Danenhauer, a former office nurse in Clifton, has taken the position. Her duties will be carried out through the schools and through home visits. By a planned schedule she will serve in the different communities. Working in part with the social welfare department, Mrs. Danenhauer has a fertile field in which to start work.

Club Project Work

"Diabetes" was the main interest of the year in the health field. This demonstration was one handled by leaders using teaching kits sent directly to them from the university. The lesson showed women how to make their own urinalyses at home. The testing device "Saftest" was used. Kit material linked the demonstration with the National Diabetes Association. Women were asked to report their home test results to this organization to assist in national information of the disease.

Leaders were asked to point out clearly that such home testing for sugar in the urine should not be considered the official word in diagnosing the symptoms. The home test is advocated as a preliminary check. Results of the home test indicate to a certain degree whether a person should have further examination by a physician. Women were urged to add a urinalysis testing kit to each home medicine cabinet. Periodical testing of each member of the family would be a tremendous aid in preventive medicine.

Three homemaker clubs devoted one demonstration to the "Diabetes" study. One leader was a woman who has had diabetes for several years, and has regularly done her own testing. She was a competent person to teach the lesson. Because she was so vitally interested herself, she was able to point out the very real advantages to her club members. She reported that three women bought kits and followed through - even to being checked by physicians. Another leader reported that one club member suspected the disease condition from her home test and by doctor's examination was found to be a victim. One husband is reported to have been tested by the home method, later by a physician. The final decision was that he has the disease. One mother, after making the home test for her daughter, was much relieved when the doctor's examination showed no diabetes present.

III. F. (Cont.)

Even a few stories of this kind show that the project was well worth while. If preventive medicine and health security can be practiced more in the homes, all folks will feel much safer and happier. All three clubs reported a few members each who took the advice and followed through. This means that three different communities - Clifton, Morenci and Franklin - have women and families who are surely spreading the word of home testing for diabetes.

"Civil Defense" was the subject of a talk made for the Morenci homemakers by a member of the Civil Defense board. 45 ladies learned from him information about preparing the home for possible atomic attack, making ready community supplies of food, water and first aid materials, preparing the county for the care of refugees from the west coast in case of attack there, and state preparation for defense. The project leader reported that after the homemaker club meeting other organizations called on the same man to tell them like information. A county-wide meeting for Civil Defense was held at which state officials talked. It would appear that the homemaker club started the ball rolling in the interest of the local and national efforts.

Public Attention

"Adopt Safe Practices" was the warning which captioned a letter sent to the full mailing list in July to call attention to National Farm Safety Week. It is considered by county office personnel that letters of this sort sent from the local office do more good perhaps than literature which may come from remote government offices. A copy of this letter follows this report section.

National Safety Week in April was observed by posters being placed conspicuously and one radio program was given over to safety measures for the farm and home.

Two county agents and the home demonstration agent joined forces in a radio program to talk with families directly about farm and home fire prevention. This program was made during the week in October set aside nationally for Fire Prevention. Safe distances between farm buildings, storage of inflammables, and proper electrical wiring and equipment were only three of the practices emphasized.

Throughout the year a "Safety Pays" tip is included with the weekly newspaper column of the home demonstration agent. This custom makes the safety campaign continuous. Copies of "Safety Pays" follow this report section.

III. F. (Cont.)

Cooperation

Doctors and nurses in the county have been very cooperative in giving examinations to 4-H club members. All young folks who have attended out-of-county events have been examined free of charge.

All youngsters who have traveled or stayed out of the county in connection with 4-H work have carried illness, accident and transportation insurance.

Looking Ahead

"Food Values and Standard Weights Study for Women" and "Youth Insecurity Problem" will each be projects of study in homemaker clubs in the coming year. It has been established that at least one month's lesson or demonstration in any year be devoted to the subject of health. This arrangement has grown out of the long time goals set up for the county homemaking program. Likewise, one month is given to health study in 4-H club work.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Duncan

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
and Greenlee County Cooperating

July 23, 1951

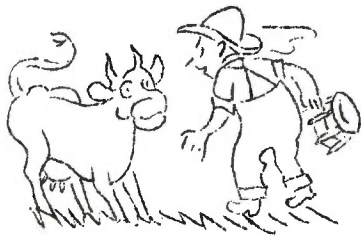
Agric. Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

Dear Friends:

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK
JULY 22-28

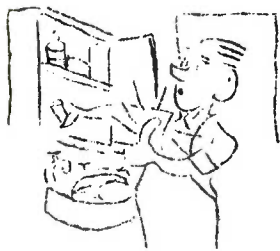
Adopt Safe Practices

1 On the Farm



- a. Handle animals with caution.
- b. Operate tractors safely.
- c. Use the right tools for the right job
- d. Keep machinery in good repair and use all safety devices.

2 In the Home



- a. Apply first aid promptly.
- b. Be "firesighted."
- c. Watch your step - to prevent falls.

3 Off the Farm



- a. Treat guns as though they were loaded.
- b. Know and obey all traffic safety rules.

Very truly yours,

Lois E. Harrison

Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent

John L. Sears

John L. Sears
County Agricultural Agent

SAFETY PAYS: Cold days are bad days for fires. Any day is a bad day for a fire. Have your heaters checked for safety. Even though you use matches oftener for lighting fires, be sure they are out of reach from children. Keep them in fireproof containers. Don't have a fire.

SAFETY PAYS: Push chairs back before going to bed. Fasten doors either open or shut. It will prevent serious falls and kicking the toenails off.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

G. Family Relationships, Economics and Home Management

Main Project

"The Tool and You" was the title of a demonstration about kitchen tasks and the use of time and energy. Miss Grace Ryan, home management specialist, and the home demonstration agent trained leaders who relayed the lesson. Equipment and illustrative materials assembled for showing how to save the homemaker were good examples: small tools applying the science of physics demonstrated the lever, the screw, the axis, and inclined plane and the wedge. All tools used were those that homemakers have in their kitchens - from paring knife to orange squeezer. Body, brain and tool were made into an equation which resulted in a job done. A posture doll proved to be a good teaching device for explaining muscle use, posture and work surface heights. To pick out any one tool which taught most would be to choose the kitchen fork. Women were intrigued with the idea of having "heavy duty" muscles do many of the jobs they have been accustomed to doing with "precision" muscles.

This project makes a change into the home management field following in a series of home furnishings study which has continued over the past several years. "The Tool and You" was a project taught late in 1951. Therefore evaluations from leader reports will be made in 1952.

The following paragraph is copied from the narrative of August: 'The Morenci Homemaker Club opened its regular meeting to the public. Dr. J. N. Roney, Extension Service Entomologist, spoke on the control of house pests. He gave short and direct advice about getting rid of roaches, ants, silver fish, scorpions. DDT and Chlordane were the two exterminators he stressed. Dr. Carruth, as a guest of Dr. Roney, added a few pertinent bits of advice.'

General Influence

Radio and newspaper teaching dealt with home management and family economics. By referring to the information section of this report a list of appropriate subjects will be found.

The home demonstration agent has focused thoughts on the slogan "More Homemaking and Less Housekeeping" as an Extension Service endeavor. All projects taught through the Service aim at this objective. All projects show ways of doing homemaking tasks easier or quicker, or they bring out suggestions for better family economics and more

III. G. (Cont.)

gracious living. Women who cooperate with Extension Service are asked to pass on what they learn, and through direct or leader reports let Extension Service know how widely the teaching is used.

Christmas letters of 1950 and 1951 both make a factor of family economics and relations by urging family members to work and play together in making ready for the holiday. Suggestions for table, trees and gifts are included in the letters. Copies follow this report.

Looking Ahead

"Youth Insecurity Problem" is the topic of a study to be made in 1952. This matter will involve family economics, management and relationships.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Duncan

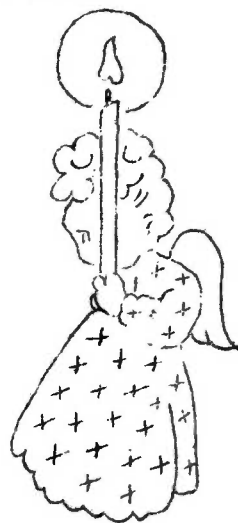
University of Arizona December 18, 1950
College of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
and Greenlee County Cooperating

Agric. Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work



!! CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO ALL !!

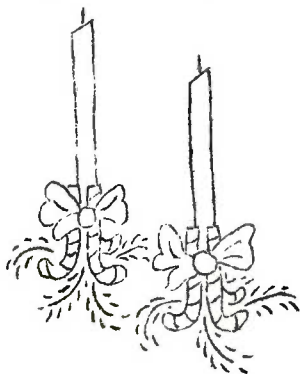
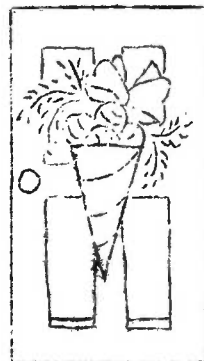
Christmas this year means sharing-sharing kindness-good cheer-good will-hope-faith. To all of us the coming year is going to bring an ever-increasing need of that same sharing-sharing with our fellow country-men, sharing with our allies all over the world.



Half the merriment in Merry Christmas comes from the hustle-bustle of "setting the scene" for the great day. Everyone, from kindergartens to grandpas, must have a hand in the preparations. Outside, and all through the house, let's deck the rooms with gay Christmas decorations.

Cone o' Christmas Cheer for your door!

Square off a full sheet of red, green or blue poster paper. Bring together in the front and glue to hold. Fill $\frac{2}{3}$ up from the point with tissue. Fill top of cone with large gaily colored Christmas balls. Sew or wire real evergreens and a large colored bow of crepe paper or ribbon to the pointed top and tack to your door.

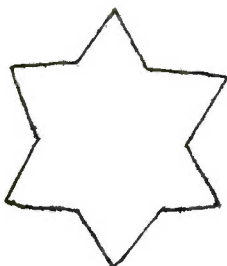
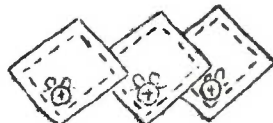


Candy canes and candles - large for your buffet or table, small for place favors!

Tie the candy canes around candles to make holders. Use Christmas ribbon.

Make your Christmas dinner tinkle!

Tie the real jingle bells to the corners of table napkins. Use colored yarns.



Stars for anywhere-trimming or packaging! Here's a pattern - Start with a perfect square-any size, fold and cut as shown;



Sincere thanks for your loyalty and cooperation for Extension Service through the year, and our best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

Lois E. Harrison

Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent

LEH:bjs

COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ARIZONA

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
and Graham and Greenlee Counties
Cooperating

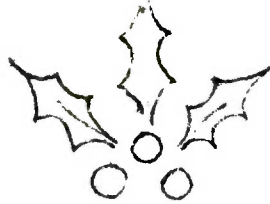
Safford

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

December, 1951

Christmas Suggestions





C H R I S T M A S ! There's a word to warm the cockles of your heart - the time for merriment and laughter, extra leaves in the table, tantalizing smells from the kitchen, children bursting with excitement! It's the time when you try to show the folks you love that you've thought of them. It's the time when the creative homemaker turns magician and hypnotizes her family by whisking from her needle - or shears - or oven - all sorts of HOLIDAY GLAMOUR.

Do you need just one last minute idea for a homemade gift - or a table favor - or a cookie recipe?

HERE IT IS

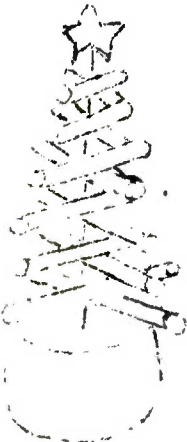
Sincere thanks for your loyalty and cooperation for Agricultural Extension Service through the year, and our best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely yours,

Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent for
Graham and Greenlee Counties

LEH:lg
cc: 1,000

CHRISTMAS TABLE FAVOR



Cut green cellophane sippers into the following lengths: 2 pieces 2" long, 2 pieces 1-1/4", 2 pieces 1-1/2", 2 pieces 1-1/4", 2 pieces 1", and 2 pieces 1/2".

Pierce sippers with a coarse needle or pin and thread on toothpick in order with the larger pieces at the base. Attach two star stickers, back to back, at the top of the toothpick. Stick the base into a marshmallow. Turn the sippers so that they alternate at right angles to each other.

CHRISTMAS TREES: Cut an empty thread spool in half. Paint it bright red with nail polish. Place tiny sprigs of evergreen in the hole. Place this miniature tree at each dinner place with a plain placecard.

WREATHS: To make a small wreath, one not over a foot in diameter, a coat hanger can be bent into a circle. For larger wreaths, wire about the thickness of a coat hanger should be used. The evergreens used in the wreath should be cut in sprays about 6 inches long, in which case the tip of each branch is mainly used. Hold a few evergreens in the left hand and place them on the frame. Then use a fine

spool wire, cord or binder twine. Tie this first group of sprays securely about 1 inch from the cut end and as each successive group of sprays are added, tie with wire or cord. You should watch the progress of the wreath from the outside as well as from the inside. Work around the entire frame until it is completely covered. Additional decorative material may be added by first securing to wire so that they may be securely fastened to the wreath. The following material may be used: cones, berries, ribbon, rose hips, etc.

C R O C H E T E D G L A S S S O X

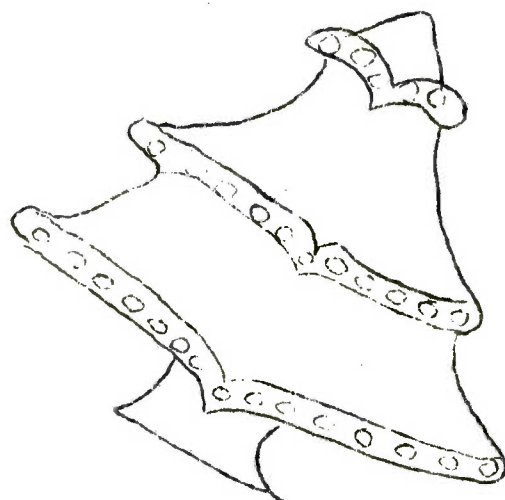
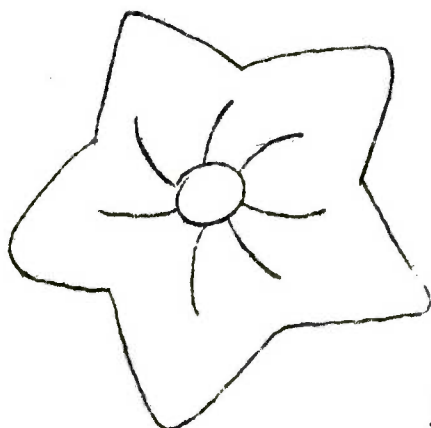


These may be made up in sets of four, six or eight. They are attractive when made in gay colors to match a pottery set or made to harmonize with a bridge set. Ecru or plain white glass sox are particularly usable.

Use #5 cotton and size 6 hook.

Terms: ch - chain; sl st - slip stitch; sc - single crochet; dc - double crochet

- Row 1 - ch 6, close circle with sl st.
" 2 - sc 8 times in circle to form ring, sl st.
" 3 - ch 3, *dc once in next stitch and 2 dc in second stitch, *. Repeat ** around circle (total 14 dc) sl st.
" 4 - ch 3, * 2 dc in next stitch followed by 2 dc then 1 dc in succeeding stitches. * Repeat ** around circle (total 24 dc) sl st.
" 5 - ch 3, * dc once in each of next three stitches 2 dc in 4th stitch. * Repeat ** around circle (total 24 dc) sl st.
" 6 - ch 3, * 1 dc in next stitch, 2 dc in next stitch. * Repeat ** around circle.
" 7 - * ch 6, sl st in 3rd dc of preceding row *. Repeat ** around circle.
" 8 - sc over 1st loop of preceding row 3 times. *ch 6, sl st in top of loop of preceding row. * Repeat ** around circle.
" 9 - sc over 1st loop of preceding row 3 times. *ch 3, sl st in top of loop of preceding row. * Repeat ** around circle.
" 10 - like row 7
" 11 - like row 8
" 12 - like row 9
" 13 - like row 7
" 14 - like row 8
" 15 - like row 9
" 16 - sc 3 times over loop. Form picot of 4 stitches over sl st. Repeat around circle.



CHRISTMAS

SUGAR COOKIES

Yield: about 5 dozen cookies

Temperature: 350°F.

Time: 10 minutes

1 cup shortening (if Crisco or
Spry is used, use 2 tablespoons
less per cup)

1 cup sugar

2 eggs, beaten

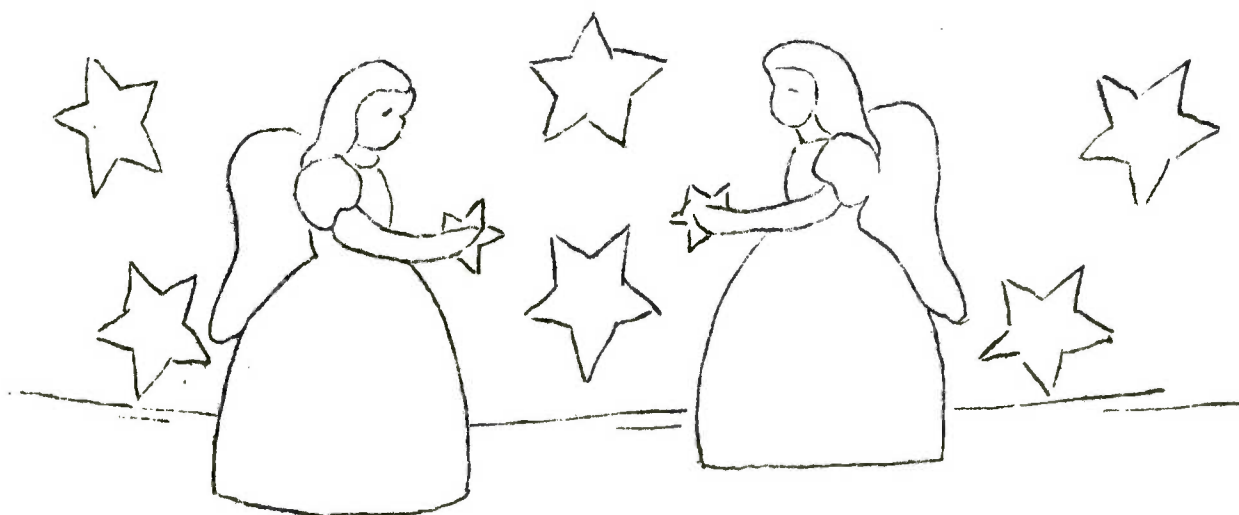
1/2 teaspoon salt

2-1/2 cups flour (about)

1 teaspoon baking powder

1-1/2 teaspoons vanilla

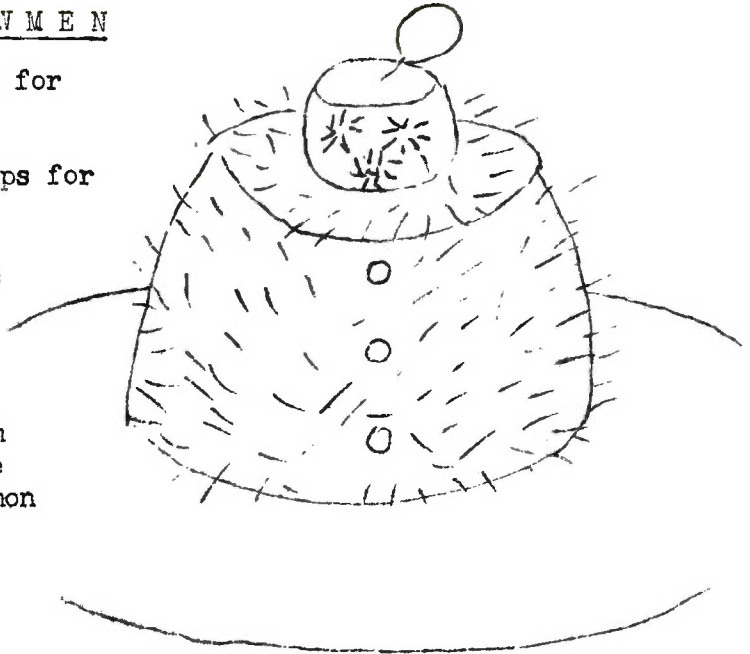
1. Cream shortening, add sugar, add eggs and vanilla.
2. Sift flour, baking powder and salt; add to first mixture. CHILL.
3. Roll out to about 1/4 inch thickness. Cut with a variety of cookie cutters (star, Christmas tree, bell, etc.) or use a cookie press.
4. Bake in a 350°F. oven for 10 minutes.
5. Decorate with angelica, sprills, cinnamon drops and pastel frostings.



CHRISTMAS SNOWMEN

Use your favorite sponge cake recipe for cup cakes.

1. Bake them in ungreased custard cups for 20 minutes at 350°F.
2. Frost the cup cakes with 7-minute frosting
3. Sprinkle with shredded coconut.
4. Anchor marshmallow heads and gum drop hats with toothpicks. Use cloves for faces and red cinnamon drops for buttons.



INNER SECRETS

Yield: 4 dozen pieces

1/2 pound marshmallows

1/4 pound walnut halves

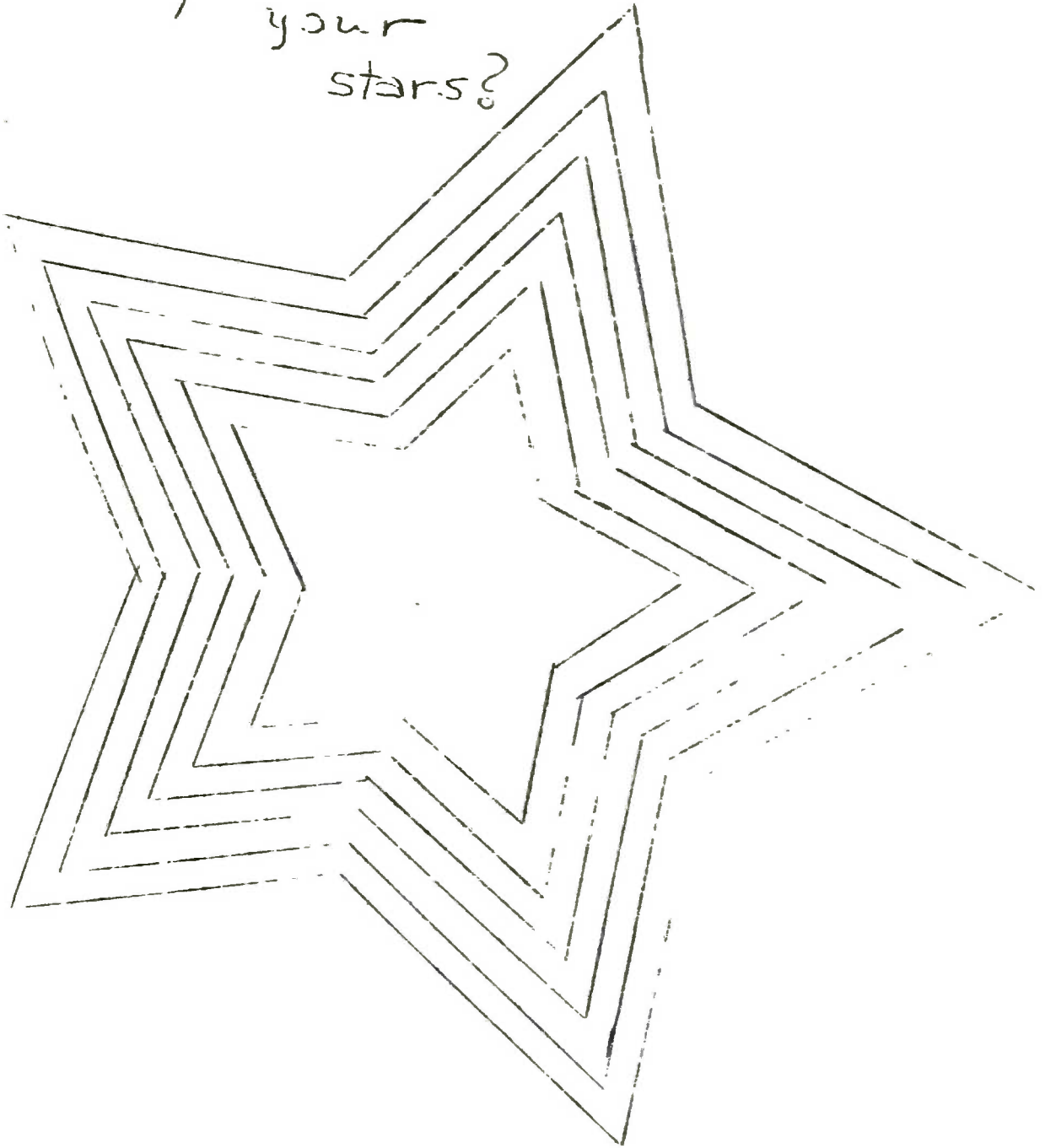
1 can or package dry coconut or fresh coconut (grated)

1. Melt the marshmallows in a double boiler.
2. Dip the nuts into the marshmallow, coating them well. Roll them in coconut.
3. Place them on waxed paper to allow the coating to set.

A tree pattern?



Patterns
for
your
stars?



III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

H. Clothing

Major Club Projects

"Designs for Yourself" was a project early in the year taught by leaders trained by the home demonstration agent. In the one month when the project was at its height 12 leaders gave 74 women principles and suggestions for individual dress problems. Emphasis was made of three main factors of design - silhouette, constructional lines and decoration. Ladies typed themselves as to - short-slender, short-plump, tall-slender and tall-plump and so on according to informative charts of the lesson. Effects of horizontal and vertical lines were part of the discussion; dress patterns and sewing techniques involved were considered. Women selected dress patterns for themselves from current style magazines or pattern catalogs. Mimeographed summaries of dress designs for the slender and stout figures were issued.

Leader reports which have been returned from the Franklin, Morenci, Plantsite and York clubs show an approximate 125 women who have put into practice one or more of the principles taught in the project.

A talk and demonstration very similar to the above project was given by the agent for a group of Morenci-Stargo-Plantsite women. The express title of this talk was "Designs for Personality". The traditional story of "Yang" and "Yin" was a key point of the talk.

"Remodeling of Clothes" was the title of the November project. Leaders were trained by the home demonstration agent using materials forwarded from the state office and those assembled locally. It was brought out that homemakers very seldom "wear out" their better clothes. Those hanging in the back of the closet may always be remade into something more attractive for the original owner or some other member of the family. Factors emphasized were: preparation of the garment for remodeling, adaptable patterns, actual construction changes.

The demonstration was carried out as a clothing clinic. The home demonstration agent and leaders offered garments to be studied in the light of what remodeling could be done. Articles of her own which the home demonstration agent used as illustrative materials were - coat, two piece dress, wool dress and weskit. Other samples included in the kit which leaders used were - child's coat, hand knitted garment, decorative accessories and mittens. In all, a cross section of wearing apparel was shown. A mimeographed leaflet revised by the home demonstration agent for the lesson follows this report section.

III. H. (Cont.)

Leaders said after the training meeting - "I didn't think I had anything to remodel, but now I know I have" and "I'm certainly glad to find out what to do with this suit. I just knew I could make it over somehow, but I didn't know how to go about it". Leader reports telling of the spread of project information will be returned next year.

Special Interest School

The following is copied from the narrative of February: 'Mrs. Robertson, assistant clothing specialist, was in the county at the end of January to train the home demonstration agent in the making of dress forms. Two sessions at which dress forms were made for individual women were held while she was in the county. One more form was made by the home demonstration agent previous to the start of the school. Lesson number 1 - the actual making of the paper forms was then handled by the agent. Mrs. Robertson was again in the county to teach the first session of lesson number 2, after which the home demonstration agent carried on.'

Twenty-nine women made dress forms in two class sections - each section meeting for two full days of work. A few more ladies attended classes, but decided they must lose weight before they should make forms. Ladies from six communities learned the methods and will be able to serve as teacher-leaders later on. Some have already arranged class days for their own communities. This project served both as a sewing and a health project for women. The importance of posture and physical well-being were discussed along with the advantages of having dress forms for home dress making. In the class sections it was decided that dress forms and partially made clothing on the forms would be displayed as part of the observance of National Home Demonstration Week.

The March narrative report states:

'Small groups of women are relaying their knowledge of how to make dress forms in true Extension fashion. Ladies have already used their "Susies" or "Prissies" in making their Easter or spring outfits. Having made the forms themselves, they seem quite elated to see that they work. Most women did the carpentry work for the bases themselves, or had their husbands to the work. The highest price reported to have been charged by a lumber company is \$5.50 for the wood base.'

Dress forms - the result of the special interest school - have been made almost without cease throughout the year. Leader reports which have been turned in show 26 additional forms made by small groups of women working for each other. This figure is probably half the real number made. A few

III. H. (Cont.)

forms have already been put aside and new ones made - for women who have either gained or lost weight noticeably. One homemaker, whose dress form was actually made slightly large for her, is greatly pleased that she has grown to its size. Cases like that are few!

Council Meeting Program

"New Textiles" was the topic of a talk and movie given by Miss Helen Church at the spring meeting of the Greenlee County Homemakers' Council. Nylon, orlon, decron were names which played with their older sisters corduroy, print, and rayon throughout Miss Church's talk. Large sized samples of fabrics taught a good lesson in "feel" and "hand" and "drape". The films showed fabric making processes and garment styling.

Looking Ahead

"Mending and Patching" is a project which will take prominent place early in 1952. This is the over-all subject of Relief Society lessons for the winter months. Leaders will be trained in one session for many short demonstrations which they will teach one by one later on. "Buying and Care of Ready-to-wear" is the other club project important in this field for the coming year.

REMODELING TO KEEP WITH
STYLES OF '52



Lois E. Harrison
Home Demonstration Agent

Texture reigns supreme!

FABRICS - shaggy, hairy, fleecy, bulky wools. Ribbed wools for both coats and suits. Tweeds, especially black and white mixtures, are suit and coat selections. "Crisp" is the word for dress fabrics in this season of widened, stiffened skirts. "Lush and lovely" are the words for the tremendous amount of velvets in dresses. Velvet touches are everywhere in scarfs, hats, gloves. "Supple and sinuous" are the words for wool and silk jerseys in slim dresses or sweater-top effects. "Opulent and extravagant" are for the metallic fabrics, some so magnificent they take your breath away. "Fragile and floating" are for the many silk chiffons in scarfs, stoles or blouses.

SILHOUETTES - Crinolined skirt fullness, the illusion of raised waistlines, sleeve fullness above the elbow, rounded and natural shoulders, necklines that are high and swathed, skirt lengths that are a bit longer - that's the overall silhouette for fall and winter. Crinolined skirts are for suits as well as dresses. The majority of skirts are from 12 to 14 inches - just what we've been wearing. The waistline looks as though it is raised by the use of wide, front-curved girdles and midriffs, and by bustline emphasis. Unmounted, rounded shoulders look natural and feminine in coats, suits, dresses. They go well with tiny waistlines, well-defined bustlines, fuller skirts. Collarless necklines, mandarin neckbands, pointed revers tell the coat and suit news. There are plenty of low-cut and stand-away necklines that require scarf fill-ins. In between the full skirt and the slender sheath, there is much back fullness. Skirts, jackets, coats are fitted in front, flared in back. There are some boxy suits, but it is the arched and nipped-in silhouette that is most important. Removable jackets and overskirts mix and match in the American and Parisian manner.

COLORS - The big news, the big fashion is blue - greenish peacock and clear, bright sapphire. Black has great prestige and elegance - it makes a bigger impression in dresses and suits than in coats. Amber yellow to brown, charcoal gray, subtle green of gray, black or yellow tinge, ruby red and purple are magic colors for this season.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Graham and Greenlee Counties Cooperating - Home Demonstration Work, County Agent Work

QUICK TRICKS -

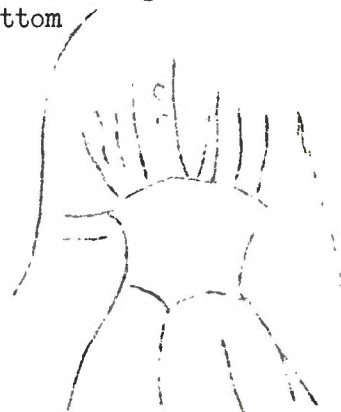
If the neckline is worn - remake to a low or stand-away neckline
 - cut away neckline, make new low one, button it onto a dickie
 - a scarf will fill in a low cut neckline

If the dress skirt is too tight to look well
 - make an overskirt of contrasting color or texture
 - make a separate peplum of needed length

If the upper sleeves are worn or out of style
 - take out sleeves and make a jumper, bolero, weskit or concealing cape

If the skirt is too short
 - piece down in strips and cover piecing seams with bands of ribbon or contrasting fabric
 - make a new trumpet skirt bottom

WAISTLINES CAN BE EMPIRE. The waistline can possibly be made into a waist with empire lines using contrasting fabric at the midriff. Often an old dress has a shabby belt that can be rejuvenated by adding to it or changing the belt. Scraps of felt will make this very pretty belt that could be used on wool. Grosgrain ribbon will also make a fresh looking belt.



As you look at garments in your closet, note the one that you keep hanging back. What's wrong with it? Why do you prefer something else? If the garment can be used, utilize it or pass it on to someone who can and will use it. Possibly the chart below will help you to make your decision.

IF IT IS

MAKE IT

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Woman's Skirt | Child's jumper - boy's jacket or suit |
| Flannel Bathrobe | Child's short coat, a skirt or jumper |
| Woman's Silk Dress | Blouse for self or combine with another fabric for a two-piece garment |
| Silk Slips | Undergarments for children |
| Old Hats | Bedroom slippers, belts, purses |
| Coats | Shorties for self or others - fingertip or even shorter |
| Men's Suits | Into boys' or girls' suits, jumper dress, separate jacket, or bolero suit |
| Men's Shirts | Children's sun suits, boys' shirts, child's feeding apron, child's slip and panties, It may also make an adult skirt apron |

Before you remodel a garment, ask yourself the following; Is the quality of material good enough? Will it be more becoming and in better fashion? Will the changes make it fit harmoniously into my wardrobe? Will the garment be worth the time I spend making it?

There are two types of remodeling: (1) changing or remaking the garment completely and (2) changing only parts of the garment. The first one has limited possibilities in that the amount of fabric in the garment limits your choice of design. Often combination of two old garments will make one garment. In purchasing new fabric, be careful in the selection. Take a piece of the old fabric with you to make your purchase. Note whether or not the new fabric makes the old one appear faded and shabby.

Often slight changes may make the garment wearable and up to date, such as

1. Changing hem line - also skirt flare
2. Sleeve length and width
3. Necklines often shabby from wear
4. Waistline, belt
5. Refitting waist, hip, sleeves, shoulders, removing or replacing shoulder pads
6. Removing of trimming - buttons and other trim that may date the garment
7. Handmade accessory to replace cheap accessories
8. Don't make over clothes because you have them. Maybe you will need them later.

If you are remaking -

1. Rip apart the garment. Clean. Many fabrics, even wool, can be carefully laundered in soap and water and will appear clean and fresher than dry cleaning. Test samples first.
2. If material has faded, it may require dying
3. Purchase your pattern keeping in mind the number of pieces in the original design
4. Patterns using many pieces will cut to better advantage when you are remaking

Piecing -

1. Underarm - under collar - inside pleats under pockets
2. Make piecings become a part of your design, such as can be done in yokes and pocket lines
3. Follow the French Dart Line in designing and you will have a line which usually divides the silhouette into good proportions. (see figure, right) This line starts at center of shoulder, runs to tip of bust, then perpendicular to floor. This line makes the division of skirt into gores correct width; it shows place for darts in skirt or in waist. In the back, this line runs to tip of shoulder blade to floor. Likewise, it makes dimension of skirt panels correct as well as skirt and blouse darts.
4. Match the grain of the fabric or the weave when piecing.



MAKING OVER SHIRTS

Many men's dress shirts can be used after collars and cuffs are too worn and frayed for further use to the man. The weakest portion of the shirt will be across the shoulder at the top. Therefore, as you lay a child's shirt pattern or dress pattern, be sure that you lay it so the upper portion of the pattern falls upon the tail of the shirt.

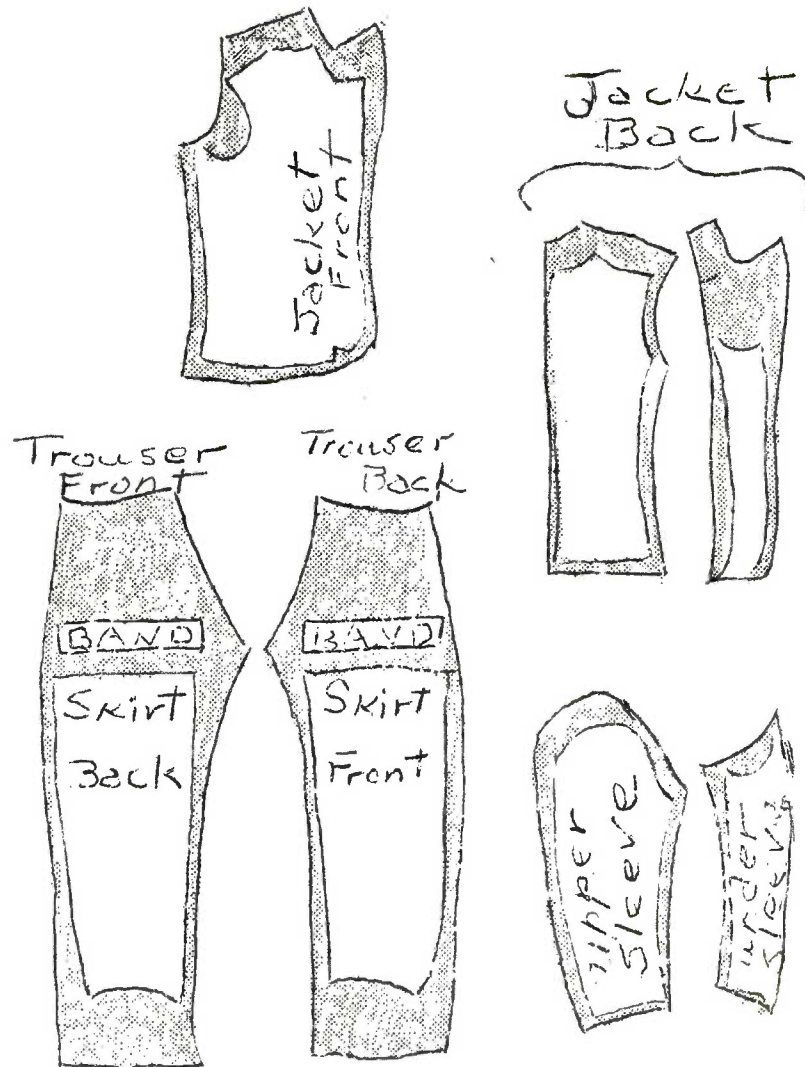
Clever feeding aprons for children can be made. Also, sun suits for either boys or girls. Note illustrations below for placing of pattern.



MAKING OVER A MAN'S SUIT

You may possess men's suits that are not badly worn and can be used in adult or children's clothing. Usually fabric in men's clothing is harsh and adaptable to severe tailoring. Anything you can do to soften the design through construction lines will usually make the fabric more wearable. If you're an inexperienced seamstress, you may have better results if you choose a cardigan type pattern. Rip the entire suit apart - then take a good look at size and shape of pieces. The following will help you to select a good pattern:

1. Not all jackets can be cut into women's jackets. The man's coat should be large for you
2. Pattern should have at least a 2-piece back, 2-piece sleeve, and a plain notched collar or collarless
3. It should have shoulder and waistline darts in jacket
4. Skirt should be 4-gore - 6 gore if you have 2 pairs of trousers
5. Patch or set-in pockets. Sometimes design lines can take care of pocket slits
6. Buttonholes can be covered by buttons on opposite side



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III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

I. Recreation and Community Life

Homemaker Club Influence

As a sample of what homemaker clubs can do by way of community service, the story of the Plantsite Club should be told. The following is copied from the minutes of its March meeting: "Marjorie Boren, chairman of the committee for the baked sale held on March 3rd, reported receipts of sales to be \$19.41. The motion was made and carried that we buy five school boy patrol uniforms with this money." More of the story is that a bit later the uniforms - belts and caps - were purchased and presented at a special school assembly.

This same club is almost solely responsible for the school playground in its community. Club women as mothers hounded the officials of the Phelps Dodge Mining Company, which provides the school, until action was taken to install the playground. It is an excellent one, very well equipped, and supervised by volunteer attendants.

Two other commendable things the Plantsite Homemaker Club is praised for are: making and giving to the school a United Nations flag and starting a community campaign for covered garbage pails. Women of this club are truly community-spirited.

The following paragraph is copied from narratives of different months: "The Morenci Homemaker Club now has four families for whom it is providing clothing. A welfare chairman appointed by the president takes charge. Needy families are recommended by the county welfare service. It was indeed a heart-warming scene the agent walked into in the home of the Morenci club president. Four committee members were sorting clothes - one had to pick one's way through the living room so as not to step on clothing. There were stacks set aside for babies, for pre-school children, ten-year-olds, and high school girls."

The Morenci club has recently voted to have all gifts exchanged at its Christmas party be those that can be put into gift collections for their welfare families.

Franklin Homemaker Club women assist the Red Cross Blood-mobile when it is in town. They serve food and beverages which are prepared by the school cafeteria. They help otherwise in whatever capacity needed. Two club members who studied in the Red Cross First Aid Class carried their

III. I. (Cont.)

training to other clubs. They have made several short first aid demonstrations in other communities. Such interchange of leadership and working for the good of all is exemplary of true community spirit.

These same Franklin ladies entered the annual vaudeville show of the local Women's Club. They presented a top quality stunt in which they carried out in a fantastical way teachings of the first aid school. They swathed and bandaged Dr. Thomas, the class instructor, with much hilarity.

One needy family has been adopted by the Clifton Homemaker Club. Through the county welfare office their family was decided upon. Only two ladies in the club know who the family is. These two are the club's emissaries. The birthday of each family member is celebrated. Club members take gifts to club meetings, then the collection is taken to the family. Always a beautiful birthday cake is among the gifts. In addition special Thanksgiving and Christmas boxes provide the family with enough food for extended holidays. The agent attended a club meeting recently to which club members brought baby shower gifts. These were opened, then carefully rewrapped for the real giving. At the meeting the welfare chairman planned with the ladies what each would donate to the Thanksgiving food box. The women turned on valves of happiness just by volunteering their gifts.

Homemaker clubs held what they call "Family nights" in June and July. York ladies and their families had a weinie roast in Apache Grove, after which they played cards and square danced. Franklin ladies entertained families at a pot-luck supper, Clifton families enjoyed a real steak roast. All Homemaker clubs have one or two events during a year at which they entertain their families. The women of one club gave a one act play for the laughter of their husbands. It was so successful they are planning another for their Christmas party.

The Clifton club is keeping a scrap book for notices, clippings, demonstration notes and a full collection of all bulletins issued through Extension Service for project study. This book is available to all ladies as they may need any particular kind of information.

The radio program "The Homemakers' Program" given over the air as a public service by station KCLF was handled in October by homemakers themselves. The program has been on the air for nearly a year, homemakers always talking with

III. I. (Cont.)

the home demonstration agent. The agent has hoped that in time homemakers would take full charge of the program. The first attempt was in October. It was entirely successful and will be followed by two programs in December participated in by homemakers without the assistance of the home demonstration agent. This kind of radio news and teaching of the homemaking program and Extension Service shows real cooperation on the part of rural women. Beginning in 1952 "The Homemakers' Program" will be a weekly event.

All homemaker clubs entertained 4-H girls in August for the girls' achievement programs. It is found that these community affairs bring more interest and knowledge of 4-H club work. Demonstrations which girls make often teach mothers ways of doing that they had not known. It is good for any community when mothers and daughters participate in these affairs. Girls make the programs of the meetings, homemaker clubs furnish the refreshments.

County Influence

County Homemaker Council is a representative group which draws together women and communities. It has become the custom to pass about the hostess-ship of council meetings. This gives each community a sense of responsibility and belonging. When homemakers of all the county plan the program for homemaking teaching, they know it is truly their program, and work harder in it.

The following is copied from the September narrative: "My entry for the county fair---' is what the agent heard many times over. Greenlee County Fair seems to be truly an event participated in by families from all sections. When the fair reopened its gates after the war it was a Duncan-Franklin project. Now the Morenci-Clifton area and the Eagle Creek-Blue area are as well represented. In this latest fair Morenci ladies took the lead in winnings. The National Crochet Contest was won by Mrs. Lucy Campbell; Mrs. Ruby Damon was awarded the purple ribbon for the best article in the women's section of the entire fair. Mrs. Virginia Tomerlin won the Betty Crocker Chiffon Cake Contest. For the first prize in this last contest Phelps Dodge Corporation gave an additional prize - a combination grill and waffle-iron. Mrs. Ruth Whittenburg, also of Morenci, won the flour prize given by the Big Three Store of Duncan to the woman who had the most points in baked food judging. Mrs. Ozie Smith of Duncan, won the sugar prize given to the person making the most points in the canned food division by Mac Clark's Grocery of Duncan."

III. I. (Cont.)

Cooperation for county fair by both individuals and business firms is noteworthy. The whole county does get behind this event. Mrs. Flora Munkres of Morenci and Mrs. Ruby Crotts of Duncan served as superintendents in the women's departments of the county fair. Mrs. Sue Davis of Duncan served for the fourth year as superintendent of the girls' 4-H department.

A new highway opened between Greenlee and Graham counties has already changed community feeling. Since Safford, in Graham County, is the largest shopping town in this section of Arizona, all communities will look to Safford for the best buys and prices. The new highway makes the two counties like one in many ways. Because the one county is mainly agricultural in interest, the other mining, however, keeps the two apart in homemaking needs.

There has been excellent cooperation on the part of church and school officials in providing the use of rooms, buildings and equipment for Extension Service teaching. The home demonstration agent, in turn, serves whenever possible in school, church or community affairs. Local newspaper and radio facilities are always allowed for use by Extension Service.

IV. OUTLOOK

General

Through years past Greenlee County Extension Service teaching and assistance for rural families has been accomplished, mainly, by the agricultural agent working with men and boys, the home demonstration agent working with women and girls. In the past two years both agents have combined their efforts in many projects. The thought that family planning, family working out of problems would bring better results consistently gains ground. The two agents have worked together on general projects; health, farm and home safety, keeping living premises clean of rubbish and dangerous trash, home beautification and 4-H club work. These same efforts will be continued in the future and others added. Projects of 1952 which bear out this statement are: Home Beautification and Youth Insecurity Problem. Probably the radio teaching of both agents is doing as much as any other one thing to coordinate assistance given by county personnel.

Women's Program

The teaching and service for women in the county grows each year. Since the Homemakers' Council takes more responsibility and actually selects and plans the home-making program, women all over the county are more conscious of the help that is available. Extension Service is expanding through the Council. Two more women's clubs and one more Relief Society which affiliated with Extension Service during the year brought the total of cooperating groups to 11 in the county. This makes a total of 27 affiliated women's groups in the two-county unit. In the coming year there may be one additional club organized.

Since the home demonstration agent works in both Greenlee and Graham counties, lay leadership is used. Communities are the better because of the adult leadership which is urged and trained through Extension Service. It is expected that in 1952 each group will carry its own demonstrations through leaders for four months, that the home demonstration agent will personally teach for each group four times, and that four meetings may be devoted to special club interests possibly with outside teaching, recreation, business, or 4-H club interests. There are planned for 1952 six projects which may be taught by trained leaders, two special interest schools.

IV. (Cont.)

The long term goals of the county homemaking program which were set up in 1950 by the Homemakers' Council serve as guide posts in making any one year's program. Project selections will continue to be made in light of these objectives. Through the Council a greater appreciation of meeting the needs of individuals, families and communities has been realized. When planning programs, women will look at their own problems in relation to those of the whole county.

The Greenlee County Homemakers' Council will be able to sponsor certain activities or representation in the future. This year the Council has started the ball rolling to build up a treasury. It was voted that each cooperating club should have one money making project a year. Two-thirds of the money earned should remain in the club treasury, one-third should be given to the Council. The time limit set on money being given to the Council treasurer was that of the spring council meeting. Council money should be used for sending the president, past-president as an alternate, to the Arizona Country Life Conference. Additional money might be used for sending representatives to other worth while meetings of rural importance.

Next year's program for homemaking includes projects in the fields of nutrition and food preparation, clothing and sewing techniques, home furnishings and management, and health. They will be taught through club projects, special interest schools, local club special interest projects and county council teaching. Demonstrations, discussions, exhibits, circular letters, bulletins, news articles, radio talks, home and office contacts will be the media of teaching. It is planned that adult clubs, as well as 4-H clubs, will have achievement programs or days in 1952. In that way more friends know of the kinds of learning being accomplished.

The projects planned for 1952 are very real problems of rural families. The program is a challenge to the home demonstration agent and Extension Service.

4-H

Mixed project clubs have been found more successful than community clubs. Therefore, they will be continued - even though there are girls in so-called boys' clubs and boys in a so-called girls' club. There is a trend in the county

IV. (Cont.)

toward year-round clubs that is growing stronger. The two agents have been working toward this situation for some time. Four girls' clubs now meet for regular project work winter and summer. Because girls' club leaders are continuing to serve year after year, instead of being just one year leaders, club work is of much better quality. This being the situation, Greenlee County may look forward to even greater improvement.

The fact that homemaker clubs are sponsoring 4-H club leadership will build club work in each community. Junior leaders, having served during this past year, will be a definite advantage for work in 1952. Two girls' clubs are now active in the mining towns which have never before offered 4-H club work. It is hoped that in the coming year these clubs will flourish to build sustaining interest in these communities.